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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1874. NO. 83.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A RAILROAD PROJECT.

Washington. Cincinnati and St. Louis Company's Bill.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE FAVORABLY IMPRESSED.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of ex-President Sage.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO AGENT.

Ex-Senator Cattell Reappointed on the Syndicate.

Secretary Bristow Said to be Opposed to the Appointment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1874.

Railroad Bill in Committee.

The Committee on Railways and Canals have appointed Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, a sub-committee to prepare a report about the bill introduced last session, authorizing the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to extend and construct their railroad into the District of Columbia and through the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to St. Louis, Missouri, and a branch road from any point they may elect in Indiana, to Chicago. The committee are in favor of the bill, with certain modifications, and will also probably recommend the extension of the road to Baltimore. On Friday next the committee will take up the bill in relation to the James river and Kanawha Canal improvement, and its friends who have canvassed the committee, are confident it will be favorably reported.

Pacific Mail Company.

Russell Sage, late President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, concerning the alleged use of money and bribery and corruption in connection with the passage of the bill granting a subsidy to the company in 1871. All that Mr. Sage could testify to was that the books showed that seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars were passed into the hands of Richard Irwin, then the agent of the company at San Francisco, and that nothing appeared in his accounts to show how the money had been used. The Company has brought suit against Irwin to recover this amount. The committee have been long seeking for Mr. Irwin, who has been in Europe and returned a short time ago. Having announced his purpose of going again to Europe, the Steamship company had him arrested. A few days ago the Ways and Means Committee had him subpœnaed. He has made two excuses, however, which are so much at variance that the committee directed Mr. Dawes to offer a resolution authorizing a warrant to issue for his arrest. The House passed the resolution, and he will be brought here to testify early next week, at which time Mr. Rufus Hatch will also be here in answer to a summons of the committee.

Senator Cattell Re-appointed on the Syndicate.

It is stated that ex-Senator Cattell, of N. J. has again been appointed on the Syndicate. There is nothing doing in the new fives, and no calls have been made upon the Treasurer for bonds since last September. It is understood that Secretary Bristow does not exactly favor the appointment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1874.

REINTERMENT OF CONFEDERATE DEAD.

At the reinterment of the Confederate dead to-day, Dr. Garnett, of this city, son-in-law of ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, delivered the address. The address was strongly tinctured with Confederate sentiment, and justified the South for its action.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 11, 1874.

TILTON AGAINST BEECHER.

The suit of Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, set down for Monday next in the City Court of Brooklyn, has been postponed until the first Monday of the January term, it appearing to the satisfaction of the judge that if begun on Monday next the trial could not be closed the present term.

Judge McCue this afternoon ordered a bill of particulars asked for by Beecher in the suit brought against him by Tilton, prescribing limitations.

PROCTOR AGAINST MOULTON.

The details of the compromise of the Moulton suit show that it was arranged without the knowledge of Beecher's lawyers, and great is Beecher's indignation at not being permitted to testify and deny explicitly that he had ever given Moulton the information on which he based his libel. Although thus settled, the friends of Miss Proctor do not admit that they acted in any hostility to Beecher, and many of the latter's friends express themselves pleased at the result, as removing one obstacle to reaching the main issue in the City Court.

A TASTE OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

The *Evening Post* will publish, in an early edition, the details of a distinct shock of earthquake, felt at half-past ten o'clock last night in the upper part of the city, and all along the Hudson river and up the Harlem. At Stamford, Conn., families were roused from their beds, crockery shaken, lamps and globes broken, etc.

FIRE RECORD.

Cincinnati—$60,000.

CINCINNATI, December 11.—A fire this morning consumed the planing mill of James Griffith & Sons, corner of Hunt and Broadway. Loss $60,000; insurance $25,000, in companies scattered. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Charlestown, W. Va.—$150,000.

CINCINNATI, December 11.—A fire at Charlestown, West Virginia, last night, destroyed all the buildings on both sides of Kanawha street, from Court to Anderson streets, including the St. Albert's Hotel, Kyle's saloon, Lawenstein's saddlery, Lawren's furniture store, Bullard's barber shop, Scott's shoe store, Snyder's law office, Shearer's leather store, Martin's millinery store, Goshorn's restaurant, Benherts grocery, the Singer sewing machine office, Kahn's saloon, Tell's building, the Good Templars' Hall, Strauss' clothing store, Kauffman's building, (unoccupied), Ritter's stove store, Sterrett's grocery, Keniff's tobacco store, Mrs. Beach's millinery store, Carts's tailor store, Dooley's shoe store, Snyder's dwelling, the Mayor's office, and an engine house. The loss is estimated at $150,000; mostly insured.

STATE NEWS.

Reading's soup houses are in operation.

Groves Bros. have blown out all their furnaces at Danville.

A Harrisburg man has donated fifty tons of coal to the poor of that city.

Miss Catherine Fix died suddenly in Reading on the 7th inst. Epilepsy.

Cumberland countians are in high feather over a rooster three feet tall.

The Philadelphia water works pumped 1,141,862,365 gallons of water during November.

Daniel Welty, an old and well known resident of Hannahstown, Westmoreland county, died suddenly on the 8th inst.

The Berks county paupers consume over a ton of beef and sixteen barrels of flour per week, and other articles in proportion.

The residence of John I. Patterson, at Gaysport, Blair county, was burned on Tuesday. Loss $8,000, covered by insurance.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. Levi Ott and his wife were run overand killed by a coal train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Parryville.

A little boy named Culbertson, fell into a barrel of water at Ludwick, Westmoreland county, a few days ago, and was drowned.

The *Daily Record of the Times*, at Wilkesbarre, is for sale. It was run at a loss of ten thousand dollars last year.

The reported reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of Pennsylvania Railroad employees, January 1st, is not confirmed.

Peter Weimer, of Somerset township, Somerset county, now sixty years old, has killed one hundred and forty-nine deer during his lifetime.

Levi Hopkins, Superintendent of the Northern Home for Friendless Children for the past eighteen years, died Thursday at that institution in Philadelphia. He was well known throughout Pennsylvania.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Germany.

TRIAL OF COUNT VON ARNIM.

BERLIN, December 11.—Upon the resumption of Count Von Arnim's trial, this morning, a letter from the Count to Von Bulow, Under Secretary in the Foreign Office, was read. In this communication the Count maintained that after he was placed on the retired list he was no longer amenable to the disciplinary power of the Foreign Office. Herr Schevan, Secretary of the German Legation at Paris, testified that he first learned that documents were missing from Baron Holstein, also a Secretary, while searching among the archives for Prince Hohenlohe, Ambassador at this point. Dr. Dockhorne, of the counsel for defense, stated that in December last Baron Holstein confessed that he had received orders from Berlin to watch the actions of Count Von Arnim and send continuous reports in relation thereto. The Count decided to send a telegram to Baron Holstein, summoning him to appear and defend himself against the charge of Dr. Dockhorne.

Count Von Arnim here remarked that he had already stated the whereabouts of all the documents, except a few included in the third category. He could not reproach the staff of the embassy for carelessness, and accepted the entire responsibility.

Professor Lewis testified that Von Arnim consulted with him whether he should wait for the Foreign Office to commence proceedings, or take the initiative himself, to compel it to recognize his right of ownership on the documents.

Count Von Arnim was interrogated with reference to the authorship of certain newspaper articles attributed to him. He admitted that he authorized the publication in the Brussels *Echo de Parliament* a statement that he was about to resign the Ambassadorship because of the treatment he received from Parisian society. He said he would call Secretary of State Thile to prove that the Foreign Office asked whether he wanted this news to appear in German newspapers. He afterwards denied the authorship of the article in order to mitigate the impression it produced. He acknowledged the authorship of an article in the Cologne *Gazette*, and admitted that he wished to influence the press. He also acknowledged that the letter to Dr. Dollinger was his, but refused to answer any questions in relation to the revelation in the Vienna *Presse*, for fear of compromising others.

Herr Braun, formerly proprietor of the Spener *Gazette*, testified that in May, Herr Lindau, on behalf of Count Von Arnim, requested the publication of an article.

Herr Zehliche, editor, repeated the testimony given by him at the preliminary inquiry.

Herr Von Bulow testified that Bismarck ordered Baron Holstein, subject to Arnim's approval, to treat the statement in the *Echo de Parlement* ironically and reproduce it in the German papers.

Herr Landsberg, journalist, was examined. He acknowledged that he sent disclosures to the Vienna *Presse*, but declined to state whether Arnim was implicated in their publication.

Herr Landsberg admitted that he wrote the letters, included in the indictment, concerning the purchase of the *Tagsblott*, of some other newspaper, by Arnim. The latter frequently spoke on that subject, but witness never considered his intention serious.

England.

STEAMER AND ALL ON BOARD THOUGHT TO BE LOST.

LONDON, December 11.—It is feared that the steamer Pelican, from Cardiff for Cork, has been lost, with all on board. The passengers and crew numbered forty-six.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 11.—Steamship from Baltimore and ports for Nuremburg, arrived at Havre, France, from New York, arrived at

European Markets.

LONDON, December 11, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 6-16@93 7-16; for account. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 10-40's, do 105½@105¾; new York Central, 93; Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 93½; Pittsburg, 78½; preferred 88; Fort Wayne, 93½; Atlantic & Great Western, 26½; do preferred 38. Tallow 46s 9d. Refined petroleum 9½d. Spirits of turpentine 34s 6d.

PARIS, December 11.—Rentes 62 francs 55 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 11.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export at 7.00. Annexed. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 7,000 quarters, including 4,000 quarters American. Red Western spring wheat 8s 7d@8s 10d. Corn 29s. Spirits of turpentine 35s 6d. Lard 63s 6d. Shoulders 33s. Hams—sugar cured 58s. Lard off—none.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Middle States, generally clear and colder weather, with brisk northwesterly or westerly winds and stationary or rising barometer. For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy and colder weather, southwest to northwest winds, rising barometer and areas of light snow. For the Ohio Valley, clear and fair weather, with north or east winds and no decided change in temperature or pressure.

The Russian campaign against the Turcomans, in Khiva, has begun.

The steamers Oder, from Bremen, and Cimbria, from Hamburg, have arrived at New York.

Marshal Serrano was gazetted as Generalissimo of all the armies of Spain, previous to his departure from the capital, on Wednesday.

Congressman Parsons, of Ohio, will, on Monday, in the House, deny that he had any connection with the distribution of the Pacific Mail fund.

Adam W. Rigney, a well known farmer of Vigo county, Indiana, committed suicide yesterday by hanging, while in a fit of temporary insanity.

The report is confirmed, that a large body of miners are at work in the Black Hills. They are well fortified and have found gold in paying quantities.

J. M. Weart, a prominent anti-monopoly politician of Iowa, died yesterday at Independence, of lock-jaw, produced by a gun-shot wound received while hunting last Thanksgiving day.

Dr. James V. L. Blanty, a well known physician and Professor of Analytical Chemistry in Rush Medical College, died at his residence in Chicago, yesterday morning, aged fifty-four years.

In response to urgent requests from New Orleans that the President place troops in the State House, he is represented as saying that he would not act from apprehended danger, but if violence occurred he would take measures to suppress it.

The New Bedford merchants and shipowners have decided to prosecute in the Court of Alabama Claims for constructive damage on account of the prospective catches of whales destroyed or frightened out of the Arctic ocean by the Shenandoah, in 1865.

All is quiet at Vicksburg. The country negroes have returned to their usual vocations. The Mayor has been authorized by the Board of Aldermen to organize a brigade of five hundred volunteer policemen. Crosby and several negro leaders are still held prisoners.

The Western Bureau of Railroad Commissioners met in Indianapolis yesterday and ordered a reduction of seven cents on the winter schedule for east-bound freights. This is supposed to be the beginning of the war against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for their refusal to join the Saratoga compact.

The United States Peace Commission arrived at Muskogee, Indian Territory, yesterday. They are having a talk with delegations of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw and Seminole tribes on the subject of a territorial government, the establishment of United States courts, etc.

News has preached the advanced posts of the Russian army in Central Asia, of the safe arrival in Khorasan, Persia, of the first Russian trading caravan which ever penetrated that country. The reports received from the caravan complain of hostile agitations among the native tribes, caused by the intrigues and instigations of British agents.

Judge John J. Yellott, of the Circut Court of Baltimore county, Maryland, has instituted a suit against the Baltimore *American* for lible (damages fifty thousand dollars) for criticising the court for the release, on insufficient bail, of parties indicted for shoplifting in Baltimore, and whose case had been removed to Baltimore county.

THE latest Christmas toy is an automatic "New York politician," who extends his hand for a cent, drops it into his secret pocket with a leer and a nod, and is ready for another one. It is called "Tammany Savings Bank," and of course there is no resemblance to Tweed in its features.

A CORRESPONDENT asks whether "favour" or "favor" is right. Both are correct, but the weight of dictionary authority and common usuage, especially in the country, is in favor of the latter.

ASK your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, etc. Depot 69 New street, New York. Dc7

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending December 11, 1874, furnished to the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors-at-law and Solicitors for American and foreign patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Brick Kilns—W. S. Colwell, Allegheny. Filed October 14, 1874.

Elevators—Henry H. Blake, Pittsburgh. Filed October 27, 1874.

Washing Machines—A Cook, Pittsburgh. Filed September 12, 1874.

Sash Dovetailing Machine—Oscar J. Pennell and George Zimmer, Williamsport. Filed April 4, 1874.

Broom-Hangers—George Yinger, Harrisburg, assignor of one-half his right to H. C. Deming, same place. Filed March 30, 1874.

Engine-Cranes—Wm. M. Boggs, Monongahela City, assignor of one-half his right to J. C. Boggs, Rockville. Filed January 27, 1874.

Washing Machines—Jacob W. Spangler and Benjamin F. Reich, York. Filed August 12, 1874.

Washing Machines—I. D. Buck, Conshohocken. Filed March 16, 1874.

REISSUE.

Conductors for Rolling Mills—John Gearing, Pittsburgh, assignor of two-thirds interest to Richard Perry and E. Perry, same place. Patent No. 95,659, dated August 17, 1869. Filed August 28, 1874.

OHIO.

Meat Choppers—Martin L. Edwards and Newberry A. Morlan, Salem. Filed March 5, 1874.

Corn Coverers and Cultivators—James Copeland, Bloomingdale. Filed October 10, 1874.

Railway Rail Joints—Joseph Bryson and James Pugh, Salineville. Filed October 24, 1874.

Low Water Indicators—E. E. Carpenter, Tippecanoe City. Filed November 2, 1874.

Sprinkling Cans—Jos. W. Gessaman, Massillon. Filed September 11, 1874.

Seeding Machines—A. C. Evans, Springfield. Filed February 12, 1874.

Portable Fences—J. M. Overpeck, Gratis. Filed August 18, 1874.

Clothes Wringing Machines—Martin Way and Frank Way, Springfield, assignors to Henry J. Wood, same place. Filed April 22, 1874.

Grain Drills—William Heulgst, Columbus. Filed August 8, 1874.

Toy Pistols—Jas. T. Trowbridge, Akron. Filed September 12, 1874.

Belting Machines—David G. Martin and Wm. H. Lytle, Yellow Springs. Filed August 7, 1874.

Wheels for Vehicles—William Beers, Milan. Filed September 7, 1874.

Car-Couplings—Lorenzo Dill, Greenville. Filed August 22, 1874.

Saw-Mill Dogs—Ahan Hunt, Salem. Filed October 10, 1874.

Head-Doors—Laurence W. Tatum, Cleveland, assignor of one-half his right to Joel Wright Hadley, Indianapolis, Ind. Filed August 29, 1874.

Machines for Grinding Harvester-Knives—Ebenezer W. Phelps, Newark. Filed March 26, 1874.

Plows—Alex. Smith, Cubas. Filed September 5, 1874.

Trace-Fasteners—E. Whiting, Berea. Filed August 10, 1874.

Corn Planters—Samuel Wright, Troy. Filed April 28, 1874.

REISSUE.

Horse Hay Rakes—James D. Jones, Columbiana, Ohio. Patent No. 47,644, dated May 9, 1865; reissue No. 3,772, dated October 8, 1872. Filed August 11, 1874.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Manufacture of Stemmed Glassware—John Oesterling, Wheeling. Patent No. 132,216, dated October 15, 1872. Filed May 6, 1874.

Clara Morris in "Macbeth."

By far the largest audience of the season was attracted to the Opera House last evening. Long before eight o'clock, crowds of ladies and gentlemen left the place because unable to gain an entrance. The occasion was the benefit of Miss Clara Morris and her first appearance here (the room in any theater) as *Lady Macbeth*. Before entering upon particulars, it should be said that the piece produced a most profound impression. No audience could have paid more close attention nor bestowed its applause with more discriminating appreciation.

And now, of the new *Lady Macbeth* we wish to write fairly, if not at as great length as we could wish. It did not all please us, yet the performance as a whole was one of the most pleasant within our memory. At all events, Miss Morris deserves to be lodged more by the conception she chooses to take of the part than by any standard set up by critics and other artists. That she is at perfect liberty to make a *Lady Macbeth* for herself, unlike that to which we are accustomed, there can be no question. That she must not be mutilated nor the text that she must speak within fixed limits of general outline changed, Shakespeare's character is the property of the world. These characters have undergone radical changes in the latter years, and perhaps the tendency to a plot and a per fection of individuality furnishes a promising field for experiments of this kind as any of the immortal works. Let us see what Miss Morris makes of the heroine and how she presents her idea on the stage.

In the first scene, when the *Lady Macbeth* of last evening was left to interpret to a friend meanwhile, she was by nature a woman with a heart, but whose better instincts had been overcome by ambition for her husband and herself. Ill, indeed, must the woman be, considered necessary to the gratification of the one overmastering passion. Her first appearance, when she reads the letter from *Macbeth* in which the wonderful prophecy of the witches is revealed, was unfortunate for Miss Morris' purpose. The husband apparently has no plan of murder in his head; he merely recites the facts for what they are worth, and waits the fulfillment of the promises of the fates. Their follow a revelation of the heart of the woman. She fears the nature of *Macbeth* is "too full of the milk of human kindness to catch the nearest way," and waits impatiently for the coming of her lord—"that I may pour my spirits in thine ear." The conclusion is irresistible that the first suggestion of evil (as of old) came from the woman. Her conscience is somewhat weakened further on, but not overcome. *Lady Macbeth* taunts the best hating husband with,

"What beast was it, then,
That made you break this enterprise to me?
Let the weight of evidence is against the strict truthfulness of the inference. In the same breath the lady gives utterance to sentiments unwomanly as could be spoken, but quite in accord with all previous utterances concerning the dreadful business in hand. The actress sees the discrepancy here and attempts to soften by tones and manner the thoughts expressed in this terrible language:

"Have given suck; and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me:
I would, whilst it was smiling in my face,
Have plucked my nipple from his boneless gums
And dash'd the brains out, had I so sworn, as you
Have done to this."

We cannot think that the author of the play meant such words for any but the lips of a murderess. The language might be quoted indefinitely to sustain this view. The husband's wife is the moving spirit of the murder. It is plain in all their conferences previous to the consummation of the plot, that it would have been abandoned but for her. But, by the manner and tone of Miss Morris' acting, she would convey to us the impression that she is rather carried along by her love for *Macbeth* than that by him until the crime is done, after which her nature asserts itself and she breaks down under the terrible remorse that follows. The latter portion of the conception is undoubtedly correct, but the former nothing till she had committed the crime; but after its commission, the gnawing memory of it gradually ate her life away. She did not dare tell her secret by day, and she could not keep it locked from her by night. Hereupon Shakespeare means to convey the impression that she died with slow blighting remorse of conscience. Running wrong to *Macbeth*, she ended much better.

With the first-described conception Miss Morris plays the part with complete satisfaction. After that point is passed, the additional scenes which follow are a marked and an improvement. She takes the bloody dagger from *Macbeth* with firm resolution, but with a woman's horror at the sight of blood. In the banquet scene her face and voice express the fearful pain she is suffering, and when she leaves the room she sends a thrill of pity to every heart by a long-drawn sigh which tells the whole story of her mental anguish. But the triumph of the performance was the sleep-walking scene. Here she introduced little effects which were original with her and added to the naturalness of the scene. She glided into the room, taper in hand, more quickly than Cushman, and crossed the floor till she reached a table. Naturally she set the taper down, and did not take it again till, in moving about, she again brushed the table. In bringing her hand down, she strikes the table, which naturally suggests the knocking at the gate. Hereupon succeeds the taper and hastens out. Her exit was ingeniously managed, and she was twice called before the curtain for the success of the whole scene.

There is the greatest promise for the new *Lady Macbeth*. Its author will see for herself, as time goes on, where the incongruities are, and soften them down. She loves her sex too well, perhaps, to make a consistently bad character out of Shakespeare's words, but the instinct of her genius will not lead her far astray; there are but her first performances—her rehearsals—of the part. We will risk the prophecy that her *Lady Macbeth* will be changed a little for the better in artistic consistency, and then take its place as one of the favorite representations of the character on the stage.

Howard-Lowry Investigating.

The Howard-Lowry Investigating Committee met last evening in the City Clerk's office, and heard the testimony of Engineer Rask in regard to the measurement of the work. He stated that his measurement very nearly accorded with Mr. Lowry's estimate, there not being fifty perches difference. Mr. Howard reviewed the testimony at length, after which the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman, when a report will be prepared for presentation to Councils.

Allegheny Poor Board.

At a meeting of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors yesterday it was decided to furnish employment at the Home to all applicants for relief who are married, paying each man seventy-five cents per day and boarding him. A committee was appointed to take measures for carrying out the project.

AN EXTENSIVE land slide occurred yesterday morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Lockport, delaying trains both east and west for several hours. A freight train ran into the slide and was badly wrecked. A large force of workmen was at once forwarded to the scene of the accident, which is fifty-nine miles east of here, and by last evening the track was clear.

"Is that gentleman the first violin?" asked an individual of a reporter, at a late rehearsal of a local society, pointing to a well-known dealer in musical instruments who was mingling with the orchestra. "No," said the paragrapher, "he is only a violin seller."

Look Out for Dealers

that represent they have White River Flour under other brands. This is often done to make sales.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Dead and Mangled Body Found on the West Penn Railroad—Foul Play Suspected—Death in the Lock-up—Inquests by the Coroner.

The Springdale accommodation train on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, on its way to the city Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, passed over the body of a man, a short distance from Etna. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the conductor and others went back and found the remains of a man in a horribly mangled condition. They were conveyed to the Allegheny depot, where, yesterday morning, the Coroner proceeded to hold an inquest. After procuring and qualifying a jury, it was decided to postpone the examination of witnesses until Monday morning, in order that all who could throw any light upon the matter might be present.

Facts have come to light which lead some people to suspect that the man met his death at the hands of an assassin, and that the body was placed on the railroad track to cover up the crime. The body has been identified as that of John Laffy, by a brother of the deceased, who states that he and John, with a number of others, had been in a saloon in Etna on Thursday night, and that only fifteen or twenty minutes before the occurrence of his death, the deceased, with another man, had left him. The name of the other man was not ascertained. The conductor of the train was W. C. Blakely, and the engineer was A. G. Kennedy, who stated that the train was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and that it was stopped within about 210 feet from the place where the body was first seen, only a portion of the train having passed over it. The wheels passed diagonally over the breast, almost severing the head and one of the arms, cut the other arm off, and very nearly severed the feet from the body. In his pockets were found six dollars, the indication being that no money was taken from him, from the fact of his brother stating that he did not know of him having any other money in his possession. The fireman stated that at the time the deceased was run over he saw a man with a bundle under his arm running away from the spot.

The deceased was a native of Ireland, aged about forty years, and resided in the borough of Etna. The statement of the fireman in regard to the man with the bundle, and that of the brother, that deceased was in the company of another man when last seen alive, form the foundation for the suspicion of foul play. On the other hand, the mother and brother of Laffy, who live in Etna, state that he was very much intoxicated on the night in question, and that it is quite probable that he fell down upon the track and was unable to get up again.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM DIEHL.

The Coroner also held an inquest on the body of William Diehl, whose death at the Central Station House occurred yesterday morning. The testimony went to show that the deceased was very drunk at the time he received the fatal injuries; that he was annoying people in the waiting room of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company about four or five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon; that on the same evening he had been twice put out of the waiting room of the Railway Company by Mr. Murray Verner, who was in charge of the place, because of his profanity and indecent behavior in the presence of the ladies in the room; that he made a third effort to get into the room, swearing and expressing a determination to get inside; that Mr. Verner a third time put him out of the door, and that he fell on the curb stone, receiving injuries from which he died. Several ladies and eye witnesses testified that Mr. Verner used no more force than was necessary. Mr. Verner himself testified that the man has been occasioning him a great deal of trouble, that he could not leave the office for a policeman, and that he might have struck him with his open hand on the face. There were no marks of violence on the man, and the attending medical man, Dr. McCoy, testified that on a *post mortem* examination he had found a very slight fissure in the skull, and that he was of the opinion that death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage, which could be easily produced on a person in a state of intoxication.

The jury returned a verdict that the man came to his death by a fall while under the influence of liquor, and completely exonerated Mr. Verner from all blame, the evidence being that he used unusual forbearance and precaution.

DIVISION OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Report of the Commissioners on the Old Birmingham District.

Messrs. David Chess, M. Biggert and A. Patterson, commissioners appointed by court, have laid before the directors of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, the result of their investigation, as follows:

That the total value of the property in the original Birmingham sub-school district, July 1st, 1874, was $88,000. Indebtedness of said district $11,600. Assessed value of taxable property $5,470,243.

Taxable property and occupations in the Twenty-eighth ward, as $32,603 and in the Twenty-ninth ward $2,937,350.

If the assets be divided, the Twenty-eighth ward will be entitled to $29,800, and the Twenty-ninth ward $25,766. The property lying in the Twenty-eighth ward, and to be retained by the said ward, is $30,000, and in the Twenty-ninth ward $25,766, and the indebtedness be assumed by the Twenty-eighth ward, the sum of $30,366, and by the Twenty-ninth ward $2,234, they will have received the equitable proportion of the net assets. Otherwise, if the entire indebtedness be assumed by the Twenty-eighth ward, they will be entitled to, and required to pay the Twenty-eighth ward the sum of $2,234.

The report was presented to the meeting and after a full discussion it was accepted, and the solicitor was directed to present it to the Court for final action to-day.

Minersville Public Schools—Official Visit by the Board—Resolutions.

On Thursday last the Board of the Minersville Public Schools, Thirteenth ward, paid an official visit to that institution for the purpose of inspecting its condition and attending to its wants, if any existed. They were received by the Principal, Mr. James S. Harrison, who conducted them through the several rooms of the buildings. An entire session was spent in examining the organization of the school, the methods employed in the several rooms, and the proficiency of the pupils as shown on a blackboard and heard in the recitations. At the conclusion of the visit the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That, having to-day visited the Minersville public schools and inspected their condition, we bear willing testimony to their efficiency, and express our entire satisfaction as to the manner in which they are conducted by the Principal and teachers now in charge.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board convey this expression of feeling to the Principal and teachers.

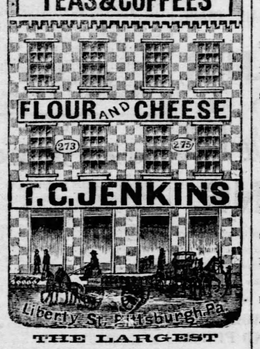
JOHN A. HUNTER, President.
S. W. MCCUTCHEON, Secretary.
E. J. TAYLOR,
JOSEPH M. LOWRY.

Use Non-Explosive Oil.

Sold by T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front. Every dealer should have it.

Buy White River.

See Checkered Front, this page.



THE LARGEST

Flour AND Grocery House

COMBINED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Grocers' Supplies Furnished Complete,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES, ON RECEIPT OF ORDERS.

No Other House Carries Such a Variety.

☞No Charge for Drayage.
☞No Retail House conner ed.

CITY HALL ACCOUNTS.

Meeting of the Auditing Board—Testimony as to the Contracts for Stone and Brick Work.

The committee appointed by the Court to audit the accounts of the City Hall Commission, met again yesterday morning, when the following testimony was taken:

THE STONE WORK.

The first witness called was Mr. J. L. L. Knox, stone contractor. He testified that he had bid for the stone work and that his bid was $4,600 less than the party to whom the work was awarded. He had put in two bids—one for Massillon stone and the other for Catfish stone. If Massillon stone had been used the work would have cost $25,000 less than the bid of the party to whom the contract was awarded. Massillon stone had been used for the Merchants' and Manufacturers' bank, and the Gas Company building; it had also been used largely in Philadelphia, and New York; it was much more easily worked than Catfish stone, and stands the weather quite as well. He would have been pleased to have had the contract, if Massillon stone had been used, at $30,000 less than the price for which the contract was awarded.

THE BRICK WORK.

Mr. Ecker, who had the contract, was the next witness. He testified that he was awarded the contract for the brick work for the building, and agreed to take twenty-five per cent. of the amount in bonds. The bonds were given to Squire Steele to have cashed, having agreed to pay a commission of five per cent. He testified that he considered the transaction fair and regular, as it would have cost him fully double the amount if he had sold them himself.

Squire Steele desired to explain that the agreement to sell the bonds was made between himself and the contractors, and that the Commission had nothing whatever to do with the transaction. He also submitted the written authority for the sale of the bonds, signed by the contractors for the work.

Mr. Albert A. Moore, a sub-contractor who furnished brick for Mr. Ecker, was examined, but nothing particular was elicited. The auditors could not see what a private arrangement, such as Mr. Moore's with the contractor, Mr. Ecker, had to do with their business.

THE TILING AGAIN.

Mr. McIntyre, who had the contract for the tiling, stated that Messrs. Ingram & Co. city concerning the measurement which he made of the tile laid.

Mr. King, of the Taxpayers' Union, objected, but the examination was proceeded with.

Mr. Ingram, in response to interrogatories, stated that he had measured the work and had ascertained that 8,772 feet and two inches had been laid. He had only made the usual allowances. He was perfectly familiar with the allowances given to the trade.

Judge Mellon—I think the difference between the two measurements can be explained by the fact that some of the work is under the wainscoting and projections, and therefore cannot be seen.

Judge Veech—It don't amount to a row of pins anyhow.

Mr. McIntyre wanted to argue the question with Mr. King, but the Board of Audit did not desire to hear anything further.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Wednesday next.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder, December 11, 1874:

PITTSBURGH.

Eighteenth ward—Johar H. Sawyer to Citizens Oil Refinery, October 11, 1873; land, Eighteenth ward..... $25,000

Fourteenth ward—Mrs. Lucy Mehlier to Mrs. Charlotte Morgan, September 22, 1874; lot 50x16 feet, and 4-story brick dwelling, Fourteenth ward, Penn avenue..... $5,200

Fourteenth ward—Elizabeth McKinley to Mrs. C. Morgan, September 22, 1874; similar lot to above..... $5,000

Seventeenth ward—Wm. Davis to Henry Sidebottom, June 25, 1874; lot on St. Mary's avenue..... $1

Twenty-sixth ward—A. F. Gabler to Lucinda A. Berry, September 10, 1874; lot 24x99 feet, Joseph street..... $1,650

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport—J. M. Lippincott to Alex. Adams, June 29, 1873; lot 111x51 feet, Second street..... $1,600

McKeesport—Jno. Smith to Alex. Adams, January 23, 1874; lot Second avenue, 30x141 feet..... 750

Baldwicks—A. H. Miller to M. J. Donahue, August 2, 1864; lot 20x100 feet, Railroad..... 145

Sewickley—Wash. Gibb to Joseph Waters, July 1, 1874; 3 acres and 21 perches land..... 25,000

McKeesport—James Shields to Maggie S. Scott, November 24, 1874; 2 lots, Fourth street..... 10,000

TOWNSHIPS.

Killbuck—James S. Aiken to Lewis J. Welch, December 3, 1874; lot 20x125 feet, Forest street..... $200

West Deer—John Glasgow to James Glasgow, September 19, 1874; 23 acres and 18 perches land..... 1,000

Military Disbandment.

A dispatch from Harrisburg last night states that Governor Hartranft has directed that Captain Burchard, of the military company at Altoona, be discharged, and that his company be disbanded, because their arms were loaned to the railroad men who were sent to Powers' Run during the recent disturbance on the West Pennsylvania division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A Reward is Offered

for a flour that will make as much or as good bread as the great White River, for the price.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

PRICES FOR MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Best Winter Wheat Flour	$6 00
Winter Wheat Flour, per bag	1 45
10 lbs A Sugar	1 00
Fresh Roasted Coffee	21 cts
New Rice	8 cts
New Currants	8 cts
New Prunes	10 cts
New Raisins	12½c.
Soap	4 cts
Dried Peaches	10 cts

Meat at Wholesale Prices.
Uncolored Tea, (this Season's) 50 cts
☞Groceries Boxed and Delivered Free of Charge.

Retail House with Wholesale Prices

D. M. Jenkins,
20 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIAMONDS!

The discovery of diamonds in South Africa, and the consequent throwing on the market of quantities of stones, mostly of inferior qualities, has so depressed prices that they are now lower than at any time since 1848.

First quality white stones, such as are known as "First Water," and the best of the second quality, are now in price far below their real value. At these low prices we have added largely to our stock of these grades, and now offer the largest stock of selected stones in this country.

Purchasers wishing to select from unset stones will find every size and weight in general use, and will receive our best assistance and advice in making selections.

Fine old India stones alone have been but little affected. They are rarely met with, and only in the hands of connoisseurs, be they dealers or not, who, knowing their rarity, are not willing to part with them at less than full value.

During extensive dealings for many years, we have collected, and always add to our collection of this class of stones when opportunity offers, so that we are generally prepared to furnish special stones.

The market is full of the lower grades of Ambern stones, and many are tempted to purchase them on account of their seeming low prices; but we advise our customers to avoid them, as it is difficult to name a price at which they would be cheap.

Tiffany & Co.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

TROW'S ST. LOUIS!

The Celebrated Pastry Flour which has taken the lead in this market for years,

IS HANDLED ONLY BY

F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

255 LIBERTY STREET.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,

BUILDERS OF

Oil

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1874.

A FOREST county farmer says he never knew it to fail, that when we had hard times, we always had an open winter.

THE Mississippi Democrats held a State convention "for consultation," at Vicksburg, yesterday. Now look out for more trouble. They are packed to the muzzle with devilry.

THE St. Louis *Journal* refers to the recent express train robbery near Kansas City, Missouri, as "another Democratic victory." This is one of the victories overlooked by the *Post*.

THE *Graphic* advises the Republicans in Congress not to array themselves against the Administration. The Republican members of Congress return the compliment by advising the Administration not to array itself against Congress.

THE persecution to which Mr. STOWELL, of Virginia, has been subjected in Congress because he sold a cadetship, was caused, not by his selling it, but by his selling it too low. By the way, *stole* is a good name for a Virginian Congressman, isn't it?

THE new Democratic organ at Washington, *The Evening Mail*, which made its appearance a few weeks ago with such a loud flourish of trumpets, has suspended for want of patronage:

"And the snakes committed suicide
To save themselves from slaughter."

THE rail mill and steel works of the Rensselaer Iron Works, at Troy, which started on Monday with green hands, are running with perfect success. In Philadelphia several mills are standing idle because the puddlers are unwilling to accept $4 50 a ton.

AND now the Democratic government of Arkansas has ordered the public schools of the State to be closed. As some compensation, however, the sweet note of the revolver and the pleasant shriek of the victim are daily heard in almost every school precinct in that highly favored Commonwealth.

AN IMPORTANT decision has just been made by the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning shipments of refined petroleum on passenger steamboats. The department rules that it may be put up in either of the following ways: In iron bound barrels as one mode, or in metallic cans packed in boxes, as another.

THE Democratic State paper published at Lawrence, called the *Kansas Tribune*, has given up the ghost. It was nearly dead two years ago, was then galvanized into new life by the "independent" movement, and has lived on a sickly life ever since; but the "Independent" movement having pegged out, the *Tribune* has quietly turned its face to the wall and died.

IT IS not strange that the New York *Tribune* should be inclined to credit the false reports set afloat by rebel news agents down South as to the causes of the trouble at Vicksburg. During the past two or three years that paper has surrounded itself with such a rank atmosphere of political insincerity and treachery as almost completely to destroy its capacity for faith in the honesty and fidelity of others.

FROM the present aspect of affairs in Mississippi, Louisiana and some other parts of the South, it begins to look somewhat as though the President's pithy declaration in his late message, to the effect that so long as he remained the Executive, "all the laws of Congress, and the provisions of the Constitution, including the amendments thereto, would be enforced with vigor," might presently be put to a practical sort of test.

IN MORE ways than one the telegraph is among the most sensitive of things. It is invariably among the first of common carriers to feel the effects of fluctuations and depressions in the business community. Hence the decided prosperity of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as indicated by the report of the Directors at their late semi-annual meeting, is a most encouraging sign of general business revival.

THE shipments of machinery from the ports of the United States to South America and to Europe are steadily growing. One vessel took out $300,000 worth of machinery from Philadelphia, last week, to South America, and similar shipments are noticed from New England ports. The list of items embraces locomotives, air-compressors, saw mills, sugar mills, evaporators, gas fixtures, railway cars, axes, saws, sewing machines, scales, &c. England has heretofore enjoyed a monopoly of this trade.

THE hard money doctrines of the President do not by any means receive the general indorsement which he evidently looked for. At a large and important public meeting on currency reform held in Boston on Wednesday, one of the speakers expressed his belief that "President GRANT received his ideas of hard money from Senator JONES, of Nevada, who owns a silver mine, and wants as much demand for the precious metal as the country could give," and the sharp utterance was applauded to the echo.

THE commission of engineers appointed under the act of Congress passed last session to examine and report on the most feasible means of improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, have returned from Europe, whither they went to inspect the "jetty" system, and are now at New Orleans, preparing their report. The "Father of Waters" has a very unruly mouth, judging from the assiduity with which our Congressional dentists keep pulling away at its deltas with the legislative forceps.

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* appeals to the colored people not to leave the State, and adds:

"Georgia needs every colored laborer now within her bounds. We cannot spare any of them. There is plenty of work for them to do, and plenty of men to pay them for their services. We cannot well do without them, and they can do much better here than they can in Texas, or anywhere else."

The way to keep them is plain and easy—treat them decently. They would not want to get away from their old homes if they had not been treated worse than dogs.

WHAT is the use of a Supervising Architect, any way? The Government can do without one, by simply giving up the extensive job of erecting new buildings at every point where a clamor is made for them. What, for instance, is the matter with our present Custom House, that we should incur the great cost of a new one? It is not pretty, we admit; but it is substantial, centrally situated, and answers every practical purpose. A newer and a larger one would doubtless be an improvement upon it; but we can get along with the old one, very well, for a long time to come. We therefore move a successor to MR. LEET be dispensed with, and that the Government, instead of putting up costly buildings here and elsewhere, shall devote the money say, to improving the Ohio river. If not, why not?

IF THE country, under President JOHNSON, could not stand the contraction of four millions a month instituted by Secretary MCCULLOCH, how can it now stand the instantaneous contraction of two hundred millions, which the hard money men propose as a preliminary to resumption? The slow process of MCCULLOCH was infinitely preferable to the rapid process which BRISTOW wants to father; yet the outcry against it was so terrible that Congress had to step in and put an end to the contracting policy altogether. Mr. BRISTOW may think he can do what MCCULLOCH utterly failed to do; but he can arrive at that conclusion only by ignoring the plain facts of recent history. Rapid contraction is rapid ruin. There can be no resumption, we know, without contraction; but we can much better afford to wait a long time for resumption than to ruin ourselves in our blind hurry to attain it. We must begin to get out of debt before we begin to contract. A brankrupt, loaded down with more debts than he can pay, might as well talk of resuming payments as a nation in our heavily indebted condition to talk of resuming specie payments.

EASTERN manufacturers are making extensive preparations for representation at the great Chilian Industrial Exposition, which is to be held at Santiago next year. Several agents of the Chilian Government are now in this country, stimulating intending exhibitors and holding out inducements to such as will send down their goods. One of the main objects of the Exposition, according to the representations of its promoters, is to give an impetus to intercourse and traffic with the United States. It is expected that it will be attended by hundreds of thousands of people from every portion of South America. Are the manufacturers of Pittsburgh taking any steps with regard to this matter? Heretofore many millions of dollars have gone from South America to Europe which ought to come to the United States. Our ports are the natural marts and markets of the Southern countries of this continent, and there is no reason why, with a proper degree of shrewdness, enterprise and energy, we might not obtain the lion's share of their trade. Eastern South America, particularly, is opening up an immense field for traffic, and Pittsburgh would probably find notable profit in taking advantage of the opening afforded by the Exposition in question to push herself in that quarter.

POSSIBLE CONFLICTS.

The contemporary who so confidently asserts the impossibility of any conflict between Church and State in this country, has certainly not very carefully considered the subject. Happily, through the separation of Church and State recognized in principle from the beginning and maintained in practice with reasonable consistency, the probability of collision between the two institutions is reduced to a minimum. We may therefore trust, with a comfortable measure of assurance, that we are destined for many years, if not forever, to escape those violent quarrels between the civil and the ecclesiastical powers which have disturbed and even now disturb the peace of other nations on both sides of the Atlantic. It is, however, well to know that if we are to be thus fortunate, the fact will be due in part to the prudence and forbearance of religious and political leaders, and not wholly to the absence of all grounds of dispute. As to the education, placing and payment of clergymen—subjects which enter into the great contest going on in Germany between the Government and the Papacy and which have been a source of trouble to the English Government in Ireland—we may safely feel at ease. They are matters which concern the people solely in their religious or ecclesiastical relations, and which, while Church and State shall continue on their present footing, can never become subjects of political agitation. But there are other questions which form real points of connection between Church and State, the final settlement of which may easily give rise to conflict.

There is, for example, the question regarding the taxation of church property. It has been a good deal discussed during the last four or five years both in conversation and in the newspapers, and in some cases the feeling displayed in the debate has made sufficiently manifest the possibilities of irritation and excitement latent in the topic. The fact is encouraging that in the debate thus far all the earnest church people have not been on one side and all the no church people on the other. Some of those most zealously in favor of taxing church property have been members, even ministers, of churches, while some of the advocates of exemption have been persons not practically identified with any sect.

Another topic of the kind under consideration is the acquisition of property by churches. This is a matter with which the State cannot renounce or surrender its right of interference. It is sufficient to remind the reader of English legislation touching mortmain, and of the historical relations of the subject. The property of ordinary corporations is a subject concerning which American sentiment in different sections of the country is already somewhat excited, and the accumulation of vast quantities of real estate in bodies which cannot alienate is a subject which a republic no more than a monarchical State can help regulating by law. Its regulation, we need hardly say, might involve conflict with ecclesiastical views and plans. Already the provision of the Constitution of the State of Missouri in reference to wills in favor of ecclesiastical persons has given rise to frequent evasions and much litigation, besides being the cause of considerable popular agitation. In other States there have been indications of a growing conviction as to the necessity of legislative intervention of the same subject, not to mention certain mild constitutional provisions evidently designed as premonitory hints which, peradventure, may supersede the necessity foreseen.

The alienation of church property is still another subject which involves a question upon or concerning which the interference of the State may become unavoidable. Most readers of a certain age are doubtless able to recollect somewhat of the debate, and even litigation, if we rightly remember, to which this subject gave origin in New York State, some years ago. An eminent churchman, conspicuous on many occasions, shone with peculiar brilliance in maintaining the administrative rights of his order. He was victorious, and Dr. O. A. BROWNSON latterly confessed how well he remembers the ingnominy of his own defeat as the Archbishop's opponent. Substantially the same question then agitated in New York has lately become practical in Canada, the right of a Bishop absolutely to control the use of a graveyard attached to a church. The British Government, interposing in the case, came into direct conflict with the spiritual power.

Marriage may be mentioned as presenting another point of possible collision between Church and State in this country. It is, however, probable that very many years must elapse before any of the foregoing subjects can occasion any feeling so general or earnest as the feeling already created by what may be called the school question. On this subject there is already a decided conflict between the political power of the country and a portion of the ecclesiastical power. Between the two powers there is no actual dispute as to freedom of instruction—which is a great subject of controversy in some parts of Europe. The State here permits every church not only to establish its own schools, if it pleases, but to assail the State schools with whatever weapons of argument or denunciation or vituperation it chooses to employ. The church which most freely uses both these privileges, or rights rather, desires something more: it demands either State support for its own schools or exemption from taxation for school purposes. But neither of these demands can be complied with by the State without violating what seems a fundamental principle of its life. Thus, on that subject State and Church are directly opposed to each other, and there are those who profess to see no mode of compromise.

AN EXODUS of the colored people is impending in several parts of the South. Events, they say, are thoroughly convincing them that they have practically no rights which white Democrats are bound to respect, and hence they feel the absolute necessity of going to some place where their reasonable claims to protection in life and property will be observed and enforced. Whole communities and churches are preparing to move, and Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisana and other Southern States are beginning to feel its effects. Wherever the Democrats have a majority, there the outrages upon the colored people are the greatest, and in those places the desire to leave is the strongest. Some of them favor going to Texas or New Mexico, whilst many openly advocate going to Africa—but the universal cry among them is: Any fate rather than that under which we now suffer. These ignorant freedmen seem to know better than the enlightened people of the North the full meaning of the late Democratic victories. They see in them the germs of reactions, proscriptions and tyrannies which involve the possible surrender of all the best fruits of the war. It is easy to reply that these fears are groundless: but what is it that causes the dove to tremble instinctively at the most distant approach of the hawk?

WHAT truer poetry have we now-a-days than the following, written by Paul Fleming, in 1809?

RESIGNATION.

Let nothing make thee sad or fretful,
Or too regretful.
Be still—
What God hath ordered must be right:
Then find in it thine own delight,
My will.

Why shouldest thou fill to-day with sorrow,
About to-morrow,
My heart?
One watches all with care most true,
Doubt not that He will give thee, too,
Thy part.

Only be steadfast; never waver,
Nor seek earth's favor,
But rest;
Thou knowest what God's will must be
For all his creatures, so for thee,
The best.

The best charity for the poor is the charity that will find or make work for them.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The hog receipts at Chicago are falling off largely, and the prices declining.

The Baltimore Railroad has secured the Chicago Exposition building for a depot.

Chicago complains that it is overwhelmed with municipal boards worse than Egypt was with vermin.

This is the time in which to remember that there is a blessedness in giving which often exceeds that of receiving.

Colonel McClure is getting his organ in tune. All right, Colonel; never mind the expense. Let us have the "organ."

A cheering sign. The tonnage of vessels built in the United States last year was greater than the product of any year since 1855.

Within the last year not less than ten monuments of national interest have been erected, and more are in prospect if Vinnie Ream don't die.

Congress is about to consider a general "grasshopper" bill, calculated to afford equal relief to all who have suffered from this devastating plague.

The Saratoga combination is "busted." The leading trunk lines have agreed to return to the summer schedule of rates for freight of the fourth class.

On the 16th of December, the anniversary of the destruction of tea in Boston harbor, a centennial tea party will be given in the rotunda of the National Capitol.

A pack of playing cards, recently captured in an Indian camp in Nevada, by a detachment of United States troops, was made of the skin of human beings.

The cotton crop of the present year is estimated at two thousand millions of pounds, which at fifteen cents a pound, will give the cotton producers $300,000,000.

The New York *World* still keeps pegging away at its figures. It can run more of this kind of machinery on less boiler power than any other newspaper in the country.

New York has sixty-five publishing houses, exclusive of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other suburbs. The like houses in Boston are twenty-one, and in Philadelphia nineteen.

Poverty in New York is so abundant that for every vacancy among women employees are hundreds of applicants, even though the wages be but a paltry two dollars per week.

The Tilton-Beecher suit has been further postponed until January. The public hold their breath (and noses, too,) and wonder what will be the next black phase of this disgusting business.

The Republicans of Northern Texas want Congress to remove all barriers to the settlement of American citizens in the Indian Territory, and to establish another United States District Court in Texas.

Apropos of the presence of King Kalakaua among us, yesterday, it is perhaps worth remembrance that the Christian civilization of the Sandwich Islands cost the American churches no less than $1,000,000.

The Chicago *Tribune* has an idea that the claimants in the great land-grant suit now on trial here, will ultimately compromise for enough to buy them a corner lot in a cemetery and a Scotch granite monument.

Mexico talks of ceding to us a strip of territory on the southern side of the Rio Grande, as indemnity for its transgressions upon our territory by raids and smuggling. The territory is said to be very rich in silver.

In an Iowa case at law, the other day, judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, and damages assessed at costs of suit and an oyster supper for the court, jury, parties and witnesses. It was so entered on the docket and the judgment was paid.

Aleck Stephens is growing quite corpulent. He now fills out several of his old wrinkles; and only one of his knee joints squeaks for want of grease when he walks. He weighs sixty-seven pounds, eight ounces and seventeen drachms, apothecary's weight.

It has been ascertained that the river Nile rises about five inches every century, and relics of past times have been found at a depth of sixty feet below the surface. Hence it must have been at least ten or twelve thousand years since the first settlement of Egypt.

A thirsty set. Cincinnati annually sells nine million gallons of beer for home consumption. Estimating the male adults of that city at 60,000, this allowance is equal to 150 gallons a year for each, or, excluding Sundays, half a gallon a day, exclusive of wine or whisky.

The Rochester *Democrat* claims to have made the acquaintance of Judge Black, of this State, in a previous state of existence, some thousands of years ago. Quite likely. We believe he was Pharaoh's Attorney General at the time of the escape of the Israelites out of Egypt.

Recent explorations in the Consolidated Virginia mine have resulted in the discovery of greater wealth there than was dreamed of, and the selling price of the stock has advanced from eighty-two dollars per share, which represented a total value of $8,850,000, to one hundred and eighty-eight dollars per share, which represents an aggregate of $20,000,000.

PERSONAL.

It is a Universalist minister this time. His name is Richmond Fisk, and he attaches two capital D's to his cognomen. He lives at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where the woman also resides.

The English radical, Bradlaugh, suggests that perhaps William Penn's descendants may be willing to contribute to the monument, to their distinguished ancestor, a few dollars of the pension money still awarded them by Great Britain, as a reward for the efforts of the Penn family to thwart American independence.

It appears from the new life of Edgar A. Poe by Stoddard that the author of "The Raven" was born in Boston, February 19, 1809, and not as has been generally supposed, in Baltimore, in the year 1811. His parents were both connected with the stage, and it was during a temporary engagement in the former city that Edgar Allan was born.

Mrs. Brooks, the butter sculptress of Cincinnati, has recently completed two more statuettes in butter that excite curiosity and compel admiration. One is "Little Nell," the other an antique statuette of a Grecian beauty, entitled "Geranium." It was entirely according to the fitness of things to mould the Grecian figure in butter, and if it is done in old butter the unities are perfect.

A story is told in Washington of two pretty, yet not "fast," Baltimore girls, who were out rowing on the lake of Lucerne, and who, when the barge of the King of Holland came along, instead of trailing oars and respectfully falling behind royalty, actually raced. The King was evidently amused with this exhibition of American independence, and made a sign to his oarsmen to let the young ladies go ahead. Coming to the quay second, he told his coxswain to moor the victors' boat, and said "he knew they were Americans."

The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico claim that they are children of Montezuma, the Child of the Sun. They have a secret order among themselves, the mysteries of which are rarely revealed to white men. Recently, however, they conferred this distinction on their agent, Major E. C. Lewis, by initiating him into the order, by which he becomes "a member of the nation of Tegua, a native of Jemes and one of the children of Montezuma, Child of the Sun." Thus the old customs survive the lapse of centuries. The Pueblos retain the traditions of their race.

"Jenkins" Outdone.

The marriage of Malia, daughter of De Louza Cabral, the great diamond merchant of South America, to George Arthur Thockmorton, late of Kentucky, but now engaged in railroading in Rio Janeiro, causes the Newlands-Sharon nuptials, magnificent though they were, to sink into utter insignificance. The father of the bride is the richest man in the world, his fortune being estimated at fifty billions. Mr. Thockmorton himself is no beggar, for he counts his dollars by the millions, and will some day be richer than his father-in-law. The wedding took place at Cabral's residence, near Rio Janeiro, and the number of guests exceeded one thousand, the invitations being inclosed in boxes of sandalwood, costing $1,200 each. The rooms were decorated with camelias set with diamonds, one hundred music boxes set with precious stones played the wedding march, and a pavement from the railroad depot to the mansion, of immense quarter of a mile, was spread with camel's-hair shawls. The bride's dress is literally indescribable. It cost millions of dollars. The bride's gifts number 1,849—among them a dinner set of 289 pieces, given by the mother, each piece bearing the Cabral-Thockmorton monogram in diamonds, the whole costing $4,000,000; one thousand yards of point lace; 365 dresses; a title deed for a magnificent town and country house in each capital in the world; a steamship, with a full complement of sailors under contract for ten years' service; one dozen milk-white Arabian steeds; a necklace of thirty of the largest and finest diamonds in the world, with a fantastic face cut upon each stone—the necklace costing $16,980,000 75. There were other wonderful present in profusion. Now, let Jenkins hang his head in shame. Who will read about a common wedding after this?

ANOTHER FROM LUZERNE.

Shocking Tragedy in the Notch—A Newton Farmer Waylaid by a Gang of Ruffians, Robbed and Shot Through the Heart.

A thrilling tragedy was enacted in the Notch shortly after ten o'clock on Monday night, at a little distance from Cusack's hotel, on the main road leading to Newton township. A farmer named Klein, who resided in Newton, was returning to his home, having disposed of a load of hay and a load of potatoes. He had two teams, one of which he drove himself, while his son, a boy some twelve years of age, drove the other. They had passed Cusack's hotel, and were proceeding leisurely along their way when a party of men rushed out of the woods, and in the direction of the horses' heads driven by Klein. The farmer seeing the movement whipped his horses, but they were quickly caught by two of the desperadoes, who brought them to a stand-still. Klein was then seized by the other four ruffians, dragged out of his wagon, and thrown with full force upon the road. His efforts to resist his assailants were simply futile, and only increased their vehemence. They kicked him and struck him upon the head with billies while he struggled desperately for life. At length, seeing that he was to obtain no mercy—no chance of escape, he cried out to his murderers, "Oh, for God's sake, spare my boy." This appeal was followed by the sharp report of a pistol, and in another instant a ball passed through the old man's heart, and he sank lifeless upon the road which was soon crimsoned with his life-blood. The fiends having thus completed their infamous work, hastily robbed their victim of his money and watch, and decamped into the woods. All this time the little boy was fairly electrified with fear. He could neither move nor speak for some time after the ruffians had fled, but remained like a piece of marble sitting in the wagon. In this condition he was discovered about half an hour later by a young farmer who happened to be returning home from the city. The boy fairly trembled like an aspen at first, and seemed as if he would go into a fit. Assistance was procured and the body of farmer Klein placed in the wagon and carried home. The farming community of Newton has been profoundly touched by this terrible atrocity, and we understand that no effort or expense shall be spared to bring the fiendish perpetrators of the crime to justice.—*Scranton Republican, 9th Dec.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IDOLATRY: A Romance. By Julian Hawthorne. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

It is hardly possible to convey to the reader a proper conception of this weird-like romance in an ordinary sized notice. The intention of the author does not appear upon the surface, but enough is developed to sharpen the apetite to fathom the story. The curious plot opens at Boston, and thence to the Hudson, in which the glamour of oriental scenes are pictured in glowing colors. We adopt the language of another as, perhaps, the safest criticism upon this gifted author's story, that it is marked with originality and power, rich in fancy, subtle in psychological speculations, brilliant and imaginary, and possessing many qualities of thought and style of the best romances. The book is dedicated to Robert Carter, Esq., who is every way worthy of honor.

GIANTS AND HOW TO FIGHT THEM. By Rev. Dr. Newton. Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

These "little sermons" are calculated to interest young people and impart lessons that will do them good. Dr. Newton has rare talents for instructing the young. After a description of giants in a general form, he enumerates the Giants of Heathenism, Covetousness, Selfishness, Ill-temperand Intemperance, besides other "Wonderful Things."

THE BUILDING OF A BRAIN. By Edward H. Clarke, M. D., author of "Sex in Education." Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

We did not read Dr. Clarke's essay on "Sex in Education," but learned enough of the work to get the gist of it, that it argued there was a marked distinction which nature has made in the physical constitution of the two sexes—that in the education of boys and girls there must be a difference of treatment adapted to their peculiarities and founded on physical laws. This may be so "down East," but it won't do, it seems, for some points in Western latitudes. We are not prepared to judge his medical judgment, but we doubt his theory of the degeneracy of the race. The president of a prominent university in the West affirms there is no perceptible difference in the students of both sexes of the institution over which he presides. The same *regime* is applied to both. The theory of Dr. Clarke at the "Hub," and President Andrus, of Indiana, are antagonistic. Dr. Clarke is a bold writer, and has attracted considerable notoriety, in fact, has given a new coloring to the whole subject. He finds fault with some features of our school system, and very justly, too, in some respects, but fails, like others, to give suitable remedies to correct the evils. But to the book itself we need only outline its character. The first part is an essay originally prepared for delivery before the National Educational Association in Detroit, on the education of girls; second, some facts gathered from correspondence with experienced educators on the subject discussed in "Sex in Education;" and, third, a brief statement of the customs of England in regard to the education of girls. His argument is that education is "brain building." While we cannot indorse some of the theories of Dr. Clarke, we accord to him great ability in presenting his views, and in regard to his medical judgment we are not disposed to dispute for lack of medical knowledge.

CORRESPONDENCE OF WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, D.D., and LUCY AIKEN, from 1820 to 1842. Edited by Anna L. Ticknor. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This remarkable correspondence, covering a period of sixteen years, is chiefly interesting because of the distinguished position each held in society and in the literary world, and that there are embodied passages relating to great events at that time, and to many brilliant writers of the age. Dr. Channing was greatly beloved in his day and his memory is cherished in Boston by multitudes, and even by many who had no sympathy with his theological views. Miss Aiken inherited literary tastes and possessed great talents for literary labor. These letters bear the impress of the culture and talents of each, and their opinions are of an instructive character to the general reader. Politics, literature, state of society, manners and condition of the people of the two countries, are discussed. The book will possess peculiar interest to thinking minds.

GOLDEN APPLES; or, Fair Words for the Young. By the Rev. Edgar Woods. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

The author has succeeded admirably in these short sermons, and in no respect more distinctly than in illustrating great truths in such a manner as must impress the heart. And these talks are couched in language that young people can understand and will likely read. It ought to be placed in every Sunday school library and family circle.

THE BRIC-A-BRAC SERIES. Prosper Merinee's Letters to an Incognita, with Recollections by Lamartine and George Sand. Edited by Richard Henry Stoddard. Published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The letters of Merinee sparkle with wit, keen raillery, and with much precision the wants and celebrities with whom he was brought in contact. The letters reveal him as being a man of the world. The "Recollections" of Lamartine are fanciful and highly colored and thoroughly reveal his wonderful talents as a writer. Madame Sand's reminiscences will be relished, and will display her terse and vigorous style. The handiwork of Stoddard is to be seen in this series, and the reader can readily discover his rare taste and discrimination. The publishers have robed this series in showy apparel, and it is worthy of a place alongside of holiday gift books.

NAST'S ALMANAC for 1875. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., city.

It is only necessary to announce this annual, as it has no equal. Nast is without a rival, and he has shown his powerful genius in this publication.

THE SPORTSMANS' CLUB AMONG THE TRAPPERS. By Harry Castlemon, author of "Rocky Mountain Series," etc. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The bold dash and hair-breadth adventures so graphically depicted in this book, will make it popular among a numerous class of readers. The scenes and incidents of the chase are of the most romantic type, with just enough of edge and danger to give greater piquancy to the narrative. The excellent illustrations will give an idea of the "sports" among the trappers.

Contrary to general expectation, the Hoosac tunnel will not be opened for trains until next summer.

IT SEEMS that the Vicksburg malcontents have got themselves into difficulty. The negroes so constantly reported as rioters, are, in fact, the militia of the State seeking to reinstate officers forcibly driven from their places by the rebellious white population of Vicksburg. The Governor has issued a proclamation warning the latter to cease their illegal acts, and he is backing it up by all the force at his command. He very truly says that the courts are the proper places to seek redress for alleged grievances; and, in short, that if he can prevent it, officers duly elected by the people shall not be forced to resign by mobs, no matter what the pretext. We are glad to see this manly stand on the part of Governor Ames. We are tired of hearing of persecution, outrage and murder on one side, and meek submission on the other. If the Republicans of Mississippi cannot enjoy their rights peaceably, let them fight for them. The manly words of Sheriff Crosby, deposed by force, a prisoner in the hands of the mob, perhaps by this time a victim of their fury, should be heard and observed by every white and colored Republican in Mississippi. There is nothing more sure than that the success of the mob in Vicksburg will be the signal for an onslaught on every Republican official in the State. If the latter are prepared to submit, well and good; if otherwise, now is the time for them to stand up for their rights and defend them to the last.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

To Shake, or Not to Shake?

Aye, that is the question. Is it better to quiver from head to foot in the paroxysms of fever and ague, or to banish the atrocious disease by a course of that standard anti-febrile remedy, Hostetter's Bitters. There cannot be much doubt as to the response of the malaria-stricken to this inquiry. From every locality on this continent whose inhabitants are tormented with the shivering plague comes an increasing demand for the only genuine preventive and eradicant of malaria provided by science. The denizens of fever and ague districts well know how bitterly inadequate to do more than give a brief respite are the so-called remedies of the facility. Quinine, arsenic, bismuth—what are these but poisonous palliatives, which cease after a time to produce any beneficial effect whatever, and, if persisted in, wreak irreparable mischief upon the system? Everywhere they are being abandoned by intelligent persons, and that genuine vegetable specific for intermittent and remittent disease, Hostetter's Bitters, substituted in their place.

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DISSOLUTION.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. Business settled by new firm.
FRANCIS SELLERS,
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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of
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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
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LEGAL.
NOTICE.
Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make the same known without delay to
LAVINIA W. WATT, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
Executors,
No. 87 Diamond street.
Pittsburgh, October 30, 1874.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo of the estate of Dr. A. C. MURDOCH, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them to
R. B. PETTY, Administrator.
Pittsburgh, December 9, 1874. No. 100 Fourth avenue.

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UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of Welding Very High Duish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
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Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of Every Description; Also, BEST
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Mountain Fire Brick,
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SEVEN PERCENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS, free from State and local taxation. The ST. CLAIR BANKING CO., No. 16 SIXTH STREET, offers a limited number of the Bonds of the Permanent Improvement Loan of the city of Altoona, Penna., at par and accrued interest, as a Bonds are to be issued in accordance with an act of Assembly passed April 16th, 1873, in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, bear interest at the rate of 7 per annum, payable January and July, in Altoona or Philadelphia. As the whole loan is but $150,000, the investment is a most desirable one, and but a limited amount will be offered for sale.
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No. 16 Sixth street.
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Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts received. Pamphlet. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and those with a Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation on application. Stocks bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address
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CAPITAL.....$300,000
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Wm. Rea, | Hiram Stowe,
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Thos. Wightman, | G. W. Hailman,
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Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
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CAPITAL-$200,000
Stockholders Individually liable.
Discount days Tuesday and Friday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
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The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
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Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the
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UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE
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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.
BUILDING AND OFFICE:
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Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.
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CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
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Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
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B. K. Jamison & Co.,
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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

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Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures, Scales Repaired Promptly.
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Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 11, 1874.

In the discussion of the currency question in Congress there is a disposition to reason from existing circumstances as to the real wants of the country for banking facilities, and the rigid contractionists point to the present redundancy of bank notes as an unanswerable argument that the circulating medium is too great. They cannot or will not see that the business of the country is in an abnormal condition. The panic depressed all classes of trade, curtailed production, reduced the number of borrowers in proportion as there is a less volume of business transacted; prices have declined, wages are steadily coming down, so that for a given quantity of business a less amount of circulation is needed than formerly. In the West the slow movement of the crops has lessened the usual demand for bank notes for the movement of produce. With these unusual surroundings there is an unusual accumulation of money in the banks, and the rates of interest are remarkably low. The conclusion, therefore, that our banking facilities are in excess of our legitimate wants is erroneous. Very much of the supposed redundancy of money is only apparent, and is due to the change of the reserve law passed at the last session of Congress. As we pointed out a few days ago, the change in the percentage of reserve did not indicate a real strengthening of the banks, and the facts noted in regard to the Pittsburgh banks are equally true of the other redemption cities. By the last report of the New York Associated banks the amount of reserve held in excess of the legal requirements was about eleven millions. If the present condition of these banks was judged by the old law the excess would be some five millions less, leaving the margin to go and come on so low that a few days of active demand from the South and West, usual at this season of the year, would exhaust the loaning power of the banks and bring on a stringent money market. Should the movement of currency from New York to the West, which has characterized that market for the past few days, continue, it would not be surprising to see the rates of interest rapidly advance in Wall street and an active loan market be inaugurated. The six months which have passed since the passage of the currency bill of June last, has not been a fair test of the material wants of the country, and we cannot expect to be able to form a correct judgment of the practical workings of the law until business assumes its normal condition.

—In a recent letter on the subject of our national finances, Mr. Amasa Walker says:

"Many propositions have been brought forward in Congress and out of it, for the restoration of specie payments, but none of them contemplate such a certain, gradual and complete contraction of the circulation as is indispensable to the realization of the object. Not one them fully meets the case, or commences the work at the right end, except that offered in the Senate by Charles Sumner, proposing to consolidate the greenbacks in lieu of the present greenbacks, convertible at the end of two years into ten-forty five per cent. bonds. But this plan of contraction would be gradual, because these new issues of greenbacks each month would not be gradually hoarded. There would be perfect safety in the execution of this measure, because the notes must remain in the hands of the people two years at least before they could be converted into bonds; and therefore, in case of a pressure in the money market, and a high rate of interest, these notes would be brought at once into circulation, and they would bear but six per cent.

"Another important consideration is, that the contraction would be entirely voluntary on the part of the people. No one would lay aside the interest-bearing notes who could use them as currency; hence, the contraction would be in the natural one under the laws of trade, and therefore cause no disturbance to the business of the country. Besides, whenever the legal-tender notes in lieu of the present greenbacks, convertible at the end of two years into ten-forty five per cent. bonds, should be gradually hoarded. There would be perfect safety in the execution of this measure, because the notes must remain in the hands of the people two years at least before they could be converted into bonds; and therefore, in case of a pressure in the money market, and a high rate of interest, these notes would be brought at once into circulation, and they would bear but six per cent.

"Another important consideration is, that the contraction would be entirely voluntary on the part of the people. No one would lay aside the interest-bearing notes who could use them as currency; hence, the contraction would be in the natural one under the laws of trade, and therefore cause no disturbance to the business of the country. Besides, whenever the people have a Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation on application. Stocks bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

—The regular monthly meeting of the Bankers' Association will be held in the United States Depository rooms in the Custom House, on Monday evening next, December 14th, at 7:45 P. M.

—The Farmers' and Miners' Deposit bank, of Irwin, Pa., has been organized to do a general banking business. They advertise that they will pay interest on time deposits at *fair rates*, whatever that may mean, and make prompt returns for collections at lowest rates of exchange. W. S. Nicodemus is the cashier.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.
To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Our market has been very excited to-day with some sudden and vivid fluctuations in prices, especially that in the Mail and Ohio and Mississippi. The brokers who have been prominent in offering a large amount of Pacific Mail (some hundreds of thousands) with near futurity, and it is quite probable that the attack on this stock to-day was made for the purpose of covering it at the decline, and the same seemed to be the case with Ohio and Mississippi, Michigan Central suddenly advanced from 82½ to-day on a report that the regular dividend on this stock will be resumed next month. There is a growing demand for this stock from investors, and we think it will sell higher. The Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Co., held a meeting to-day, and upon receiving the annual report from their President; the usual quarterly dividend of two per cent was declared, payable on the 15th inst. The news from Washington to-day has not had any material effect on our market, but further developments are anxiously awaited.

Yours truly,
TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 11, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	119					119½
U. S. 5-20's, reg.	114½					114½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	114½					114½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, reg.	114½					114½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new	114½					114½
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, coup.	115½					115½
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, reg.	115½					115½
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, coup.	119½					119½
U. S. 10-40's, reg.	111½					111½
U. S. 10-40's, coupons	111½					111½
Currency 6's, reg.	122½					122½
New 5's per cents.	112½					112½
Western Union	81½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Pacific Mail	40	40	40	40	39½	39½
Erie	110½					110½
Adams Express	114½					114½
Wells Fargo Express	81					81
American Express	63					63
United States Express	64½					64½
Erie, common	28	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Michigan Central	80½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	97	97
Cleveland & Pitts.	87½					87½
Chicago & Rock Isl.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Do. preferred	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Ft. Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Cleveland & Pitts.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Northwestern	38½	38½	38½	39	38½	38½
Do. preferred	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½
Rock Island	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
N. J. Central	102½					102½
St. Paul	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Do. preferred	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½
Wabash, common	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Fort Wayne	94½					94½
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Union Pacific	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Hannibal & St. Jos.	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½
Do. pref.		26½				26
C. C. & I. C.	99½				99½	99½
Tennessee, new						73
South Carolina, Apr.						74
Do. July						24½
Missouri 6's						97½

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	52½	
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	16½	
Reading	34½	35
United N. J. Companies of New Jersey	120	
Oil Creek	8½	8½
Lehigh Valley, sales	62½	
Allegheny Valley	47	91½
Central Transportation, sales	44	
Empire Transportation	71	
Penn. Cin. & St. Louis, pf.	74	75½
Gold		111½

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, December 11, 1874.

The general course of the markets is unchanged. Prices continue steady with the volume of transactions somewhat limited, but with steady movement.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,972	Cheese, lbs	154
Apples, bbls	237	Corn, sks	1,369
Wheat, sks	680	Hay, sks	270
Rye, sks	113	Oats, sks	3,191
Butter, pkgs	33	Bacon tcs	17
Hay, loads	517		

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There was not a very large business transacted in the grain trade to-day. Wheat is steady and unchanged in the fancy choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat $1 35@138 ₩ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio ditto $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@1 18. Corn is steady at 74@76c ₩ bushel for shelled, high-mixed and yellow; low-mixed 70@78c; car 75@77c for prime yellow. Oats are firm at 60@66c ₩ bushel for white; 62@64c for mixed; receipts to-day 9,302 bushels. Rye is firm and advanced to $1 05@1 10 ₩ bushel.

FLOUR—The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ₩ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10 in sacks 50 off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $8 00@8 25; Minnesota $7 75@8 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 25; Graham flour $6 00; self-raising flour in 6 ₩ packages, $6 25 ₩ doz packages; corn meal, old $4 75; new $3 40@3 50; oat meal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—The market is quiet but steady. We quote prime timothy, car track, at $23 50@24 50 ₩ ton; $20 00@22 00; inferior $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $25 00@28 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1; $25 00@27 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₩ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 00@1 10 ₩ cwt; shorts at $1 30@1 40 ₩ cwt; middlings at $1 60@1 65 ₩ cwt; chopped feed $1 70@1 80 ₩ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₩ cwt.

GROCERIES.

We note no changes in to-day's grocery trade. There is a steady jobbing trade, but as retailers are generally entering on the year by ordering only for immediate consumption, and carrying only small stocks, the volume is limited. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	Spices.	
Fancy	21½c	Cloves	55 c
Choice	20½c	Allspice	17½@18½c
Prime	19 c	Cassia	40 @45 c
Good	18 c	Nutmegs	1 25@1 40
Java	33 c	Pepper	25 @28 c
Roasted Coffees.		*Molasses.*	
Rio, in papers	26 c	Strictly choice N O	80c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Prime	75c
Java	37 c	Good	70c

SUGARS.

		Syrups.	
Standard A	10¼c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	10¼c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard A, coffee	10¼c	Lower grades	35@50c
Standard hards	11 c	*Raisins.*	
Franklin extra C	9½c	Layers, ₩ box	$2 40
American extra C	9½c	Valentia, ₩ lb	11½c
New Orleans	9½@10c	Currants	7½c
Teas.		Prunes	6½@8½c
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	*Starch.*	
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Common	5½c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Silver gloss	9½c
Japan	55@$1 00	Corn	10½c
Oolong	25@ 85	*Soda.*	
Fancy	1 00	Bi-carb, ₩ 10 ₩ kgs	6c
Souchong	25@ 85	Bi-carb, ₩ ₩ papers	8c
Rice.		*Candles.*	
Choice Carolina	8½c	Star, full weight	19c
Patna	7½@8 c	Stearine	15c
Rangoon	7½c		

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Extra choice apples are quoted at $2 50 ₩ bbl; $2 00@2 25 for choice; $1 50@1 75 for common to medium.

BUTTER—The demand for the finer grades continues steady, and the stock of such butter is somewhat limited. Common stock, however, is in heavy supply, and dull and weak. We quote at 35@35c ₩ lb for extra choice rolls; 30@32c for choice; 26@28c for medium; 12@16c for common.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@33c ₩ lb, in small lots; sales in jobbing way are made at 28c ₩ lb. The market is rather weak with a downward tendency.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is rather easy, and in large supply at $3 50 ₩ cwt; $4 00 ₩ bbl, and choice buckwheat flour is active, and a good jobbing trade is done; we quote in 6 ₩ packages at $4 20 ₩ doz packages.

CHEESE—The market continues steady at about former prices. We quote at 12c ₩ lb for Ohio factory; New York factory, 14@15c; seller 18@19c ₩ lb. Receipts the past two weeks were 5,672 boxes.

EGGS—The market is steady, with good fresh selling at 26@30c ₩ doz; pickled 20@25c.

CRANBERRIES—Cranberries are in good supply and prices steady with a fair trade. We quote at $8 00@10 00 for Western; $10 00@12 00 for Eastern. $14 00 ₩ barrel for Sackett's.

GAME—We quote as follows: Venison—saddles 17@18c ₩ lb; saddle over 18c; prairie chickens $3 75@4 00 ₩ doz; pheasants $4 00@4 50 ₩ doz; quail $1 25@1 50 ₩ doz; wild duck $4 00@4 50; rabbits 25@30c ₩ doz; squirrels 25@30c ₩ pair.

HONEY—The market rules at $5 00 ₩ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₩ lb, 62@65c for round lots; 68@72c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₩ lb, 26@30c.

HOPS—We quote 1874's 45@50c; 1873's 30@35c; olds 15@22c.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₩ lb in a jobbing way.

NUTS—Chestnuts are dull and nearly out of market, at about $2 00@2 50 ₩ bushel in round lots; in a jobbing way $2 25@2 75. Peanuts are moderately active and a jobbing way at 7½c for red; 9@10c for white, as to quality. Hickory nuts are quoted at $1 25@1 50 ₩ bushel.

POTATOES—The market is steady with a shade stronger feeling. Sales from store are moderately active at 90@95c ₩ bushel for prime peachblows; medium grades 75@85c ₩ bushel. Foreign—The market has a somewhat better feeling, but is still somewhat depressed. We quote at 150@175c ₩ bbl for turkeys; chickens are in steady demand at 120@140c.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUIT—We quote dried apples at 5@6c ₩ lb; dried cherries 20@22c; dried peaches are quoted at 8@9c ₩ lb for choice halves. Apple butter is quoted at 50@55c ₩ gallon; Hamlin's apple butter at 35c ₩ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 25c ₩ lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $6 00 ₩ bbl; $3 00 ₩ half barrel.

VEGETABLES—Prime white navy beans are dull and depressed and are quoted at $2 00@2 25 ₩ bushel; medium $1 80@1 90; fair to good $1 50@1 70. Onions are in large supply at $3 50 ₩ bbl. for red; $3 00@4 00 for yellow.

VINEGAR—The market is dull, and there are few sales to-day. We quote in a jobbing way at 12@15c ₩ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

PROVISIONS.

BACON—The market is steady. We quote shoulders at 10¾@10½c ₩ lb; sides are quoted at 14@14½c; clear rib sides 14¾c; clear sides 15c. The stock of all grades of sides is very light.

HAMS—There is a fair supply, and prices are unchanged. We quote plain sugar cured at 16c ₩ lb, and firm at quotations. Shoulders are scarce and in good demand; we quote at 13½@14c; dried beef tongues, per dozen, $7 50.

MESS PORK—The market is strong and prices are steady. We quote at $22 50 ₩ bbl.

LARD—The market is fair and steady and coming in and the market is steady. We quote prime lard, refined for summer use, in tierces, ₩ lb; per half bbls do 15½c; half barrels, do 16c; in 5-lb caddies, do 17½c; in 2-lb pails, do 18c; in 1-lb pails, do 19c; 3-lb pails, do 17½c; 5-lb pails, do 17½c.

LARD OIL—There is rather a slack inquiry for lard oil, and we quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 07@1 10 ₩ gallon.

TALLOW—Sales at 5@5½ ₩ lb for choice, and 4@4½c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

DRESSED HOGS—The supply is fair, and prices are tending downward. We quote at 7½@8c ₩ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 12, 1874.

The market continues steady, and for former range of prices pretty well maintained, and a slight advance quoted at Parkers, for United at wells. Refined oil also continues steady, and transactions quite large, and demand active. There is a pretty good stock of crude on hand, 30,171 barrels having been received by river, on the recent rise, in addition to about 20,000 barrels that came down destined to Parkersburg, Wheeling and Cincinnati refineries.

CRUDE.

We quote United, at wells, at 60@61½c; immediate shipment, at river, 80@82½c. Sales of 9,700 bbls are reported at Parkers.

REF

CITY MATTERS.

The Weekly Commercial.

The last issue of our Weekly, which is now out and can be had in wrappers ready for mailing, is a splendid number. It contains the President's Message, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, a full report of the proceedings of Congress up to the day of its issue, special reports of all the important matters which have transpired at the National Capital during the week, intelligence of all notable occurrences in foreign countries and in the United States, together with the details of all local happenings. The market reports are complete and reliable throughout. The editorials are upon live subjects, and the selections are readable throughout. The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is a paper adapted to the requirements of the home circle, and during the long winter evenings it will amply repay our rural friends a year's subscription. The Monthly Magazine, which is free to all subscribers at $2 00 per annum, is well worth all the paper costs.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 27, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 12, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.28	27	88	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P.M.	30.24	31	89	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 PM.	30.28	27	77	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.27 Highest thermom....35
Mean thermom.... 28 Lowest thermom.....26

Choice Literature.

Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie, Lady's Journal, the Nation, and a number of other choice journals, find their way to this office from the well stocked counters of Gildenfenney & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue. One of the handsomest selections of gift works of all grades, from the child's toy-book to the most elegantly illustrated and bound volume, may be found on their shelves, while their stock of albums, notions, pocket-books, stereoscopes and views, games, diaries, stationery, etc., is not excelled anywhere. Their goods are first-class and their prices fair.

The Rebellion of Labor.

The Labor Tribune takes a warlike view of the contest between capital and labor. Speaking of the "Buena Vista battle" (in other words, the murder of the Italians at Armstrong's coal works), it says: "This is a foretaste of what is yet to come. It is the cloud no larger than a man's hand in the sky. It is a drop which portends the coming storm. It is the rustle of the leaf which precedes the devastating hurricane. The sky is darkening over, the rumbling thunder is growing in the distance. The storm is gathering, and sooner or later it will lash us with its fury. These are no idle words. Thousands of men feel their truth. It is no use to hide from our eyes the fact that capital has such a hold over us that nothing less than a mighty upheaval will eventually save us from its grasp."

"The aristocracy of capital is asserting itself. It has evoked the assistance of legislation and has entrenched itself behind a multitude of laws. We will be called upon to overturn the monopolies which it has erected about its throne."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Thompson Bros. vs. Curry & Austin; verdict for plaintiffs, $222 65.

Ross P. White vs. Ross township. An action to recover for an injury to a mule, caused by the alleged negligence of the township authorities in not keeping the roads in good repair. On trial before Judge White.

Jake Hill vs. Nathan Carrier, Daniel Ditty, D. Carrier, James Ward, Robert Steward and Joseph Brunot; an action of replevin, the ownership of some lumber being in dispute, was taken up before Judge Kirkpatrick, and the parties agreeing to a settlement the jury was discharged.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

Cora S. Ahl, by her next friend, vs. Wm. Ahl; libel in divorce on the ground of alleged cruel treatment. Subpœna awarded and a rule to show cause granted why a maintenance should not be allowed the wife during the pending of the suit.

Jacob Hufnagle vs. James Wolbert; libel in divorce. Final decree granting the divorce awarded.

Margaret Smith, by her next friend, Samuel Black, vs. Richard P. Smith; libel in divorce. Final decree refusing divorce made.

Sarah M. Righter, by her next friend, vs. Grandison T. Righter; libel in divorce. Divorce granted.

Henry Waif vs. Mary Waif; libel in divorce. Divorce granted.

Catherine Smith, by her next friend; libel in divorce. Divorce granted.

Washington Johnson vs. Thos. D. Hamilton *et al.*; Mesne process awarded under the Sheriff's interpleader act to determine the right of the defendant to levy on certain goods. A verdict for plaintiff was rendered.

John Scott vs. Addison Arthurs: action for work and labor done. Jury out.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

James Holland, indicted for larceny, on oath of Lewis Jacobs. Guilty, and sentenced to pay costs and undergo imprisonment for two years in the Workhouse.

William Wilbert, indicted for aggravated assault and battery. Guilty of simple assault and battery.

James Conley, indicted for perjury, on oath of Michael Sanders. Guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Martin Ehman, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Nicholas Denberger. Not guilty.

Mary Cavello, indicted on four charges of false pretense, was *nolle prossed*.

Nicholas Denheyer, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Martin Ehman. Not guilty.

John Jacobs, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Christian Meyers. Guilty.

James Fenarty, indicted for assault and battery with intent to commit rape, *scire facias* issued, defendant having forfeited his bail.

David Goggins, indicted for larceny, on oath of William Howe. Guilty.

R. W. Steadman, indicted for perjury on oath of Thomas Hall. *Nolle pros.* allowed.

P. Hall, indicted for perjury on oath of R. W. Steadman. *Nolle pros.* allowed.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Northern Central Passes Under Its Control.

The action taken by the stockholders of the Northern Central Railroad company, at their meeting in Baltimore, on Thursday, amounts to this: That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, having secured a controlling interest, have taken charge of the road, without the formality of a lease, as had been contemplated. Colonel Scott made a lengthy address, in which he detailed the difficulties which had existed, and also foreshadowed the future policy so far as Baltimore was concerned. The following statement, made during his remarks, was warmly applauded. "I desire to say that our object in Pennsylvania Railroad Company is concerned in its policy toward Baltimore, we intend to make a full, through line to and from Baltimore to a point at which it is accessible to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the land, and that our only purpose is to extend its traffic, to build up its improvements and carry out such a course as will do as much as any other company now in existence to promote the prosperity of the city of Baltimore." The arrangement made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in regard to the election of directors of the Northern Central, was, there should be a directory elected by the individual stockholders and six of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—and in choosing the latter the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should itself select two Baltimoreans.

MR. SCOTT'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Scott then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted with but few dissenting voices:

Resolved, That the general office of this company be located in the city of Baltimore.

Resolved, That the incoming Board are hereby authorized and empowered to adopt every means available to secure the largest amount of traffic over the line to and from the city of Baltimore at the rates current over competing lines; *provided*, that all connecting lines will agree to give it not less than a just proportion of freight and passenger receipts.

Resolved, That the incoming Board be instructed to report to the next annual meeting a full exhibit of the actual condition of the company, and of every interest that is held by it, and of the cost and estimated value of all its properties, and also the resources of the company.

Resolved, That the incoming board be authorized to make such arrangements for terminal facilities in the city of Baltimore as may be required to meet the wants of the company from time to time.

Resolved, That the incoming board are hereby instructed not to make a lease of any other road, or indorsement of the bonds of any company, without a report in writing to the stockholders, at a meeting, of which thirty days' notice shall be given, and having the approval of said stockholders.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The stockholders then went into the election of a Board of Directors, the following being declared elected by a nearly unanimous vote: S. M. Shoemaker, Geo. Small, H. B. Greensfelder, R. Oppenheimer and W. B. Sellers, of Baltimore; S. M. Felton, Wistar Morris, Thos. A. Scott, H. B. Borie, J. N. Hutchinson and J. C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, and Wayne McVeagh, of Harrisburg.

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.

After the adjournment the new Board of Directors assembled at Calvert Station and elected T. A. Scott President. A. J. Cassett, of Philadelphia, was then elected a Director in the place of Mr. Scott. R. S. Hoffins was re-elected Secretary, a position which he has held for about thirty-five to forty years.

THE INDIAN WOMAN'S SUIT.

Kaba-yah-nah-quit and her Daughter on the Stand—Other Witnesses Examined.

The ejectment suit, for the recovery of a large portion of the Mowry tract, from the present owners, based upon the claim that William Mowry had been legally married to an Indian girl, Mary Kaba-yah-nah-quit, (the orthography having been recently corrected) was resumed in the United States District Court, yesterday before Judge McKennan. There was a large attendance of spectators, but not as large as on the preceding days.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Hannah Rabey was finished, after which

MARY KABA-YAH-NAH-QUIT,

the reputed wife of William Mowry, was called to the stand. She was dressed after the fashion of Western civilization, and there was nothing which would particularly distinguish her from other women, except that the straight black hair, the color of the skin and the features, betokened unmistakably the Indian origin.

Mr. Ferguson here stated that it would become necessary to employ an interpreter, and the plaintiffs suggested Louis Stromley.

Mr. Acheson objected, for the reason that Stromley had been in communication with the witnesses.

The defense suggested Lone Cloud, but the plaintiffs objected for similar reasons.

Judge McKennan said the fact of the witnesses having been in communication with the interpreter would not render the interpreter incompetent, but if either gentleman had been unduly interested another person ought to be elected.

THADDEUS LAMORANDIEURE,

a half breed, was then suggested by the plaintiffs as interpreter.

He was first sworn to make true answers, and Mr. Acheson asked whether he was not interested in a similar claim against Ad. Mowry.

Plaintiffs objected and the objections were sustained.

The defense then selected Lone Cloud as interpreter for their side, and the usual oath was administered.

SWEARING THE WITNESS.

When Clerk Gamble came to swear the witness, the interpreters were at first unable to comprehend the oath, but after awhile it was made known to her, and her examination was proceeded with, as follows:

My name is Mary; am over forty-seven years of age; knew William Mowry; my father's name was Perot; my mother's name was Be Jean; my parents live at Kawkawlin; saw William Mowry first in the store of Mr. Backus, at Saginaw; saw him at the store about ten times; went to the store to buy goods; Mowry was employed in the store as clerk; saw him on the other side at the sugar bush; did not stay there very long; a man named Nauback, an Indian, went with us; he is not living; I was making sugar there; my father and mother were with me; I next saw Mowry at his store.

THE PROPOSITION OF MARRIAGE.

I have seen him at Kawkawlin, at my father's house; Mowry said, I came here for that purpose, what I told you before; this language was addressed to Perot; Perot replied: If you tell the truth now, what you say, I will let her go; Mowry replied, I tell the truth; Mowry said, I want to marry her; Perot said, I am satisfied if you will do that; I answered that I would marry with him; this answer was made to my father; Mowry was present; Mowry went back to Saginaw but before going said to me, "My wife;" Mowry said this is the one you are going to take care of; Perot replied that is satisfactory, after that day I went by

THE NAME OF MARY MOWRY;

we lived at Kawkawlin in Perot's house; Mowry furnished the things for the house; I did the cooking for him; I recollect of his furnishing calico, cloth, blankets and flour; the day after what I have related, Mowry and I went away to take a walk; we staid no place but at my father's; was at Backus' store with Mowry; staid there all night; I knew a missionary named Brown; saw him at my father's house when William Mowry was present; my mother and father and sister and brother were present; the missionary came there to marry me; my father said our marriage is just as good as yours; we are already married; (Cloud the interpreter for the defense said she could not see how we could do it again as it is already done); Mowry said the same. At this time the child was born; the child is now living; her name is Elizabeth; she was living when the missionary Brown wanted them to get married; William Mowry was the father of Elizabeth; Mowry gave me a picture of himself; kept it in my trunk; gave the picture to my daughter when she was big enough to take care of it; (picture shown); that is a picture of Wm. Mowry; that is the picture Wm. Mowry gave to me; Mowry told me he came West; he sold me the name of the place, but I can't recollect it; while living with Mowry went home, he returned to Saganaw; Mowry talked about buying land to live on; Mowry said, "I am going to buy a piece of land;" told me that I was going to get the money where he used to live; Mowry is dead; am married again; was not married until quite a while after I heard Mowry was dead; knew Harvey Williams at Kawkawlin; was at his house; knew Peter Jillett, and remember his taking a skiff to Harvey Williams'; met some strange women there.

AN OBJECTION.

The plaintiffs here asked the witness what the white man wanted her to do, when the defense objected.

Mr. Ferguson—We supposed you would. Mr. Acheson—We have not the slightest idea of the relevancy of the question.

PROPOSITION TO BUY ELIZABETH.

Mr. Ferguson—We proposed to show that these women wanted the witness to give the child Elizabeth to them, for the purpose of sending it to its grandmother, in Pennsylvania; we will show that they offered the witness money to consent to this, and will follow it with evidence that these women were relatives of Mr. Mowry and the grandmother, William Mowry being dead at this time.

Judge McKennan to Mr. Acheson—Do you object?

Mr. Acheson—Yes, sir.

Mr. Gibson, for plaintiffs, then put the proposition of Mr. Ferguson in writing. Mr. Acheson renewed the objection, when the Court was observing him, the objection as a reason that the offer was not broad enough to render the evidence competent.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

It is over twenty years since I saw Wm. Mowry, but I can't exactly tell when I first saw him; I cannot tell when he came to my father; can't tell my own age; my father, mother, two sisters and brother were at the house when Perot and Mowry had the conversation about me; my sisters' names were Rebecca and Mary; they are living; one of them lives at Kawkawlin and the other at Isabella; don't know the distance between Kawkawlin and Isabella; the brother's name is "Shaw-we knoch-um;" I was making sugar there; my father and mother were with me; I next saw Mowry at his store.

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A LITTLE GAME BLOCKED.

Arrest of Alleged Swindlers—They Take in a Respectable Old Gentleman, Who Proves Troublesome — Praiseworthy Conduct of Two Patrolmen.

Three weeks ago, Officers McGovern and O'Mara, day patrolmen, noticed on the streets three or four well dressed strangers, whose movements since that time have been such as to cause the officers to suspect that they were confidence men. They determined to be on the alert for the party, and endeavor to catch them in the act of playing their "little game," whatever it might be. It was not long before these vigilant officers were rewarded for their watchfulness by the discovery of persons who had been swindled by these sharpers, and they at once took measures to secure their arrest. During the day they succeeded in arresting five men, all of whom have been identified by parties whom they had attempted to fleece. Two of the gang were arrested at Fulton's dining rooms, two more on Smithfield street, and the Fifth at their headquarters on Sixth street, in a second story room over Uring's clothing store.

Information was made by Officer McGovern, before the Acting Mayor, charging the five men under arrest, viz.: James Lummy, alias Conners; John Reed, John Thompson, J. Lavelle, and J. C. Howe, with keeping and maintaining a room or place for gambling purposes, at which moneys were lost and won by means of various devices and games of chance or hazard. This was made from information received and from facts and circumstances within the knowledge of the officer.

The prisoners being arraigned, were locked up at the Central Station House, and a hearing in their case appointed for three P. M. Shortly after three the Acting Mayor opened the court and the prisoners were brought forth. John Robb, Esq., appeared on behalf of the prosecutor, and John W. Taylor, Esq., for the prisoners.

THE MAN WHO BLOCKED THEIR GAME.

Mr. James Walton was sworn and testified as follows: Resides in Livingston county, Ky.; am superintendent of mines there; came to this city two weeks ago last Wednesday; recognize four of the prisoners. Last Tuesday, as I came out of the Central Hotel, that man (pointing at J. C. Howe) said, "How are you, Doctor?" told him I was not a doctor and did not know him; he said he thought I was Dr. somebody, from Columbus; he then said, "If you are buying goods our house will sell to you as cheap as any;" told him I was not buying goods, and left him. I passed on to Fifth avenue, where I was hailed by this man (Lavelle) with "How are you, Mr. Walton?" I looked at him in astonishment; he said, "My name is Lewis; my father is President of the First National Bank of Lewisville; you have a sister of mine here; I know our lines; am right in regard to the letter of credit, and I thought he was Mr. Lewis; told him I was on my way to the lecture; he said he was going there also, but he had a misfortunate little sister who had drawn a prize in a lottery, and wished me to go with him and get it cashed; went back to a house on Fourth avenue; he asked me to go in with him; went up stairs and to a room; Mr. Lewis presented his ticket to that man (pointing at Lummy), and asked how much it had drawn; Lummy replied that it was a coupon, and had drawn the one-twentieth of $2,000 and something over; Lewis asked if he could get his money; Lummy said they were not in the habit of paying prizes after office hours; Lewis said he was going to leave the city in the morning, and would like to have the money. Lummy then went to a safe, took out a $100 bill which he gave to Lewis, together with a lottery ticket, remarking that they did not pay fractional parts of prizes; the ticket was good for the drawing of the next Monday. Lummy then uncovered a large card, with figures on it; a card about two feet long by one and a half wide, laid off in squares, with a number in each square, and the number "29" in larger figures at the top. [Card which had been found in the Sixth street room was exhibited.] Witness—It was a card similar to that I recognize it" by the "No. 29." Lummy handed Lewis some blue cards with figures on one side, telling him the game was played by dealing out eight of the cards with the figures down, and the aggregate of those figures would be taken, and if they agreed with a prize number on the card the dealer would win. Lewis dealt; think he lost the first time; he then bought two more tickets, at a dollar apiece; he gave no one of the tickets and asked me to deal, which I did; when the figures were added up Lummy said, "My God! I never saw that done before! You have each won a hundred dollars!" He then explained to us that the prize was conditional, and that we must put up twenty dollars each, while he would put up a similar amount, and deal again. Lummy said the numbers that had a star on them required us to "put up," or stake, more money; each time we dealt out a star number; I then dealt and was told that I must put up $60 more; I hesitated, remarking that I did not understand the game; Lummy and Lewis at this time had a much money up as I had; Lewis all this time was feigning ignorance of the game; it suddenly occurred to me that I was among thieves, and I grabbed the whole pile. Lummy said "Hold on!" I said "I thank you, sir; I intend to do so." I counted out $20, threw the remainder down. Lewis said "I think that is very dishonorable, Mr. Walton." I asked him to come down stairs and I would make good his losses, when we went down stairs I told Lewis I thought he was an arrant scoundrel and a thief. There were two other men standing near—two of the prisoners—and I asked them if they knew anything about the gambling hole up-stairs. One of them (Reed) went up-stairs, and presently he came back and called me aside, saying that "I thought there was a misunderstanding with those men up-stairs; here's your money (handing me the $20, which I had forgotten at the time I took out my $60); he asked me if I was satisfied; I said "No, for my money was no object; it is thieves that I am after; recognize that man (Howe) as the one who accosted me at the door of the hotel.

D. E. Head, sworn—Am a sign painter at No. 32 Sixth street; painted cards for these games (Reed and Howe); presented the first lot about two weeks ago, and the second lot about one week ago. (Cards exhibited, bearing the words: "Prize money paid by license.") "License." "Agent for licensed lotteries." "Money advanced on mortgages." "Money loaned on pledges." "The agent will willingly explain the game."

Joseph Haslett, sworn—Live in Louisville, Kentucky; know Mr. Lewis, President of the First National bank; he has one son; this (Lavelle) is not a son of Mr. Lewis.

Officer Charles McGovern testified that he knew all the prisoners by sight; they had been in the city about three weeks; they were not citizens; had rooms here about the Central Hotel and the hall-way of the English building on Fourth avenue every day; a few days ago they left the Fourth avenue room and went to Sixth street.

Roger O'Mara testified that he knew all the prisoners by sight; he assisted in the arrest of Lummy.

At this point Mr. Taylor requested that the prisoners be granted a further hearing. The Acting Mayor set to-day, at ten o'clock A. M., for a further hearing, and fixed the bail of each at $2,000, failing to procure which, they were returned to their cells.

The manner in which this case was worked up entitles the officers engaged in it to a great deal of credit. It was hinted yesterday that several of the front office detectives knew these swindlers were operating, and yet made no effort to arrest them. Whether this is true or not, we are unable to say, but, in justice to all parties, there should be an investigation of the matter.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This afternoon, for the matinee, Miss Clara Morris will produce the beautiful drama of "Alixe," supported by Mr. J. W. Norton, whose splendid personation of *Macduff* last night has made his reputation here. In the evening "Macbeth" will be repeated.

Library Hall—Aimee.

Aimee's benefit at Library Hall, last night, was the occasion of a large audience than either of the previous performances. The opera was "La Perichole," and it was excellently sung and acted, Aimee singing in English most charmingly. Lack of space here such extended notice as the performance deserved.

This afternoon and evening the farewell appearance of the troupe will be made. At the matinee "La Grande Duchesse" will be performed, and in the evening "La Belle Helene."

Gounod Club—"Bohemian Girl."

The sale of reserved seats for the performance of the "Bohemian Girl" by the Gounod Club, at Library Hall on Thursday evening, 17th inst., will begin at Kleber & Bros., 122 Wood street, at nine o'clock on Monday morning.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The matinee at this house commences at half past two. In the evening an extra bill will be presented.

FOUR young men, named Reineoll, Young, Kieckler and Hayne, were before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, yesterday, on charge of disorderly conduct. It appears they have been indulging in the practice of using indecent language in presence of, and otherwise annoying and insulting, a number of young girls while of their way home from the cotton mills, in which they are employed.

Two men were arrested in Allegheny for reckless driving, and their horse and buggy were taken charge of by the police. Last evening Mr. Arnold Koch, of the South Side, who had a horse and buggy stolen the other day, sent to the Allegheny police a description of his property, and there is reason to believe that his horse and buggy have been found. One of the men is in the lock-up.

WE ARE indebted to Sergeant George H. Rohe, Signal Service Observer at the Pittsburgh office, for a copy of the annual report of the Chief Signal Officer to the Secretary of War, for the year 1873. The volume is neatly printed, and contains a large number of plates, maps, etc., illustrative of the operations of the Signal Service.

Extraordinary Sale!

THE BUSINESS OF THIS HOUSE TO BE CLOSED.

We shall offer our Entire Stock, and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars of Additional Stock, just received from our New York Broadway House, consisting of the Latest Broadway Cuts, Shapes and Shades for Men, Youths, Boys and Children. This Extra Stock is added at Wonderfully Low Prices.

This will be the Largest Clothing Sale ever offered to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity. We shall, for the first time in the history of our business, commence on the above date to close out our Entire Stock at a Remarkable Reduction in Price that cannot fail to attract the attention of every one.

A visit to our Establishment will convince those who are in these times looking for Real Bargains in good, reliable, first-class New York Broadway Clothing.

It is enough to say that we shall positively close our business in this city in a very short time, as the prices we shall name and the reputation of our garments cannot fail to accomplish that end.

Extra Salesmen are engaged for the occasion.

A. J. NUTTING,
"C. O. D." Fine Clothier,
42 and 44 Sixth Street,
Opposite St. Clair Hotel.

A KING IN PITTSBURGH.

Kalakaua Arrives and Departs—The Object of His Visit—Some Interesting Facts About the King and His Possessions.

David, King of the Sandwich Islands, on his way from San Francisco to Washington, arrived in this city yesterday, about noon, by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, from Chicago. His Majesty was quite ill, having suffered considerably from fatigue. He left San Francisco on the 5th, and has been "on the go" ever since. There was a large crowd at the Union depot, and the hospitalities of the city were freely tendered the King, but he was unable to accept—first, because he was too ill, and secondly, had he been able, he would not have been willing to accept a public reception before reaching the capital of the nation.

Owing to his sickness, the King remained over until four o'clock, the parlors of the Union Depot Hotel being placed at his disposal. In the meantime dinner was served, and the time passed quite agreeably until the departure of the train.

THE ROYAL TRAIN.

The cars in which his Majesty and party travel consist of one directors' car of the Southern Pacific and another from the Union Pacific, in addition to which there was a Pullman palace car.

The locomotive was decorated with United States flags, and in the coaches were a plentiful supply of Hawaian and United States flags tastefully intertwined.

MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PARTY.

His Majesty Kalakaua, King of the Hawaian Islands.

Governor J. A. Dominis, of the Island of Oahi.

Governor J. M. Kapena, of Mavie.

Hon. H. A. Pierce, United States Minister resident, Hawaian Islands.

Colonel Wm. M. Whery, United States Army, Aide-de-camp to General Schofield.

Lieutenant Commander Wm. Whiting, United States Navy.

T. H. Goodman and wife, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Central Pacific Railroad Company.

THE KING AND HIS POSSESSIONS.

King David succeeded to the throne of the Sandwich Islands on the 12th of February, 1874. He is now about thirty-seven years old, and possesses all the dignity of his royal position, and Americans who have visited his home can testify to the fact of his being a fine specimen of the native race. The visit to this country is made at the special invitation of this Government, which placed at his service

THE FRIGATE BENICIA

to perform the trip from Honolulu. The especial object is to aid in the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty. In 1856, 1857, and 1859, similar attempts were made, but without success. Recently the Government offered to cede Pearl river harbor, with the privilege of fortifying it, if the reciprocity treaty is ratified by the people, to go into operation on that day, the section referred to most clearly included the third February, 1874, and there is no other provision or section in the instrument which, either expressly or by necessary implication, excluded it. The granting of the section is this: When an election would be necessary in any city, borough or township, on account of the expiration of existing terms of offices, before the third Tuesday of February, 1874, or subsequent to that time and before the second day in December of the year, it shall be held on that day.

This is substantially the view of the subject taken by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, as expressed in his letter to the Councils of Pittsburgh in reference to calling an election on the third Tuesday of February, 1874, and I think it is both sound and judicious. True it is, that he is not a judicial officer, but his opinions on questions of a public, political nature, especially all those concerning the validity of elections and the tenure of public offices, are entitled to great respect. The fact is, the title to a public office cannot be called in question, or become the subject of judicial recognizance without the consent of the Attorney General. He is, therefore, a judge, in the first instance, of the title of a public officer, actually in office, or holding over.

Moreover, this construction of the Constitution was accepted by the people, and the election, throughout the commonwealth held in accordance with it. It is highly improbable that the Courts, when these circumstances would set aside any of these elections, even if of doubtful validity. The borough and township elections were all invariably held at different periods in the spring of the year. If the 3d Tuesday in February, 1874, had been allowed to pass without holding an election under the new Constitution, the officers of boroughs and townships would have been entitled to hold over until the third Tuesday of February, 1875, almost an entire year. By the 12th section, Act 1874, it is provided that an election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February following, for judges and inspectors of the election, showing that the Legislature contemplated that the first election under the new Constitution would necessarily be held on that day. For the foregoing reasons, and others which have occurred to me, but which I deem unnecessary to state, I am of opinion that the election held on the third Tuesday of February, 1874, for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer of Pittsburgh, is valid, and that the persons elected have a good and valid title to their respective offices.

GEORGE P. HAMILTON.

I fully concur in the foregoing opinion.

GEORGE SHIRAS, JR.

Ladies' Purses

of all descriptions at Gildenfenny & Hess', No. 69 Fifth avenue.

A Few Magnificent Bargains in Pianos.

One fine Square Grand Decker & Barnes Piano, full agraffe, 7⅓ octave, price $850; in use just seven months, at $450; warranted for eight years.

Also, one 7 octave Creamer & Co. Piano, in use less than a year; price $600, at $250; warranted six years.

And a few more just such bargains as the above, that we wish closed out before the holidays. Call early if you wish to secure a genuine bargain, such as can only be had at S. Hamilton & Co.'s, No. 31 Fifth avenue, over McCalmin's.

Attractions For the Holidays.

The firm of Gildenfenney & Hess, No. 69 Fifth avenue, with their characteristic enterprise have just received an immense stock of fancy goods, designed to meet the requirements of their holiday trade. The members of the firm named are always up to the times, and, despite the influence of the season, have provided a most complete stock of desirable goods. To enumerate what they have upon their counters would fill several columns. Suffice it to say that everything in the line of household goods, or ornaments, in the stock now offered, and persons in search of holiday goods cannot fail to be accommodated by calling at their establishment. Nothing will be charged for exhibiting the goods, and an examination of the stock is sure to result in some purchases, be they great or small.

Fine Ivory-Backed

Episcopal prayer books, single or in sets, at Gildenfenny & Hess', No. 69 Fifth avenue.

Fine Jewelry for the Holidays.

There is nothing so popular for holiday gifts as the various articles classed under the head of jewelry, and during the festive season now approaching, when the rush in this line of business most pressing. The first requisite of a jeweler is that he should be reliable. It is also necessary that he should have a sufficiently large and varied to include articles calculated to please all tastes. Such a dealer is George W. Haslett No. 79 Smithfield street and we take pleasure in recommending him to our readers. You can find at his establishment any article of Roman gold, coral or cameo jewelry that you may desire to purchase. He has also a magnificent stock of fine watches, clocks, bronze statuettes, &c., &c., that cannot fail to meet the wants of all customers. The public are invited to call and give the goods an examination.

Holiday Goods

At K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and No. 68 Federal street, Allegheny city.

A Sign of the Times.

As an evidence of the tendency of the times to reduce prices, we were shown some of the most elegant Pianos and Organs (all leading first-class instruments) that we have ever seen, at S. Hamilton & Co.'s, No. 31 Fifth avenue, that were just being opened up, consisting of the great Estey Cottage Organ and other almost equally well known organs, and the Decker & Barnes and Bradbury Pianos. Organs that formerly sold at $300, now sold down to $175; others at $290, now at $120; while Pianos that formerly sold at $700 and $800, are now selling at $450 and $500. One fine looking Piano we noticed at $500 marked down to $275. Just think of getting a fine Estey Organ at $125 or $150, and then not restricted to cash payment either. If other dealers would consult the spirit of the times and lower their prices and terms, as Hamilton does, they would find their trade increase in proportion as his has done.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.
Sulphite of Lime
Sulphite of Lime

will keep cider sweet and in excellent condition for any length of time. Persons desirous of preserving this valuable beverage during the fall and winter can do so, at a very small cost, by using this preparation. It does not affect the taste of cider in the slightest, but the cider in the least degree, and its use is accompanied by very little trouble. Sold very cheap, wholesale and retail, by

MCCLARREN & MCKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street.

Also, 67 Fifth avenue, and at corner Smithfield and Fifth avenue, dealers in and importers of pure drugs, chemicals, fine toilet soaps, French and English perfumery and soaps, saunders' face powder, Atkinson's White Rose, Lubin's extracts and soaps, best English hair and tooth brushes, Buffalo dressing combs, fine sponges, English and Scotch ales and Dublin porter, Scotch oatmeal. All genuine and at low prices.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, December 11.—Arrived—Savannah, Keokuk; St. Joe, Memphis. Departed—Colossal, Keokuk; Belle of Shreveport, New Orleans. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and mild.

NASHVILLE, December 11.—River still falling; 3 feet 8 inches on shoals. Weather clear and cool.

LOUISVILLE, December 11.—River rising slowly, with 6 feet 8 inches in the canal and 4 feet 6 inches in Indian chute. Arrived—Lookout and tow, Pomeroy; H. J. Turner, Cincinnati. Departed—Turner, Memphis. Weather clear and pleasant.

VICKSBURG, December 11.—Up—Suzie Silver, Down—Nick Longworth and R. E. Lee. Arrived —Joe Kinney. Weather cloudy and cool. River fell 3 inches.

CINCINNATI, December 11.—River 13 feet 6 inches and about stationary. Arrived—Iron Mountain, Pittsburgh; Jas. D. Parker, Memphis. Departed—Iron Mountain, New Orleans; Andes, Wheeling.

MEMPHIS, December 11.—River fell 5 inches. Arrived—Mary Boyd, Arkansas river; Quickstep, White river. Departed—Mary Alice, St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—Arrived—Exporter, Cincinnati. Departed—John H. Maude Memphis. Weather clear and pleasant.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, December 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; extra $1 15@1 15½. Corn steady at 75c. Oats firm at 33½c.

THE LATE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

M. W. Acheson, George P. Hamilton and George Shiras, Esqs., Affirm Its Validity —Their Opinions in Full.

We publish below the opinions of the eminent attorneys, M. W. Acheson, George P. Hamilton and George Shiras, Jr., Esqs., on the question of the validity of the late election for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer of the city. It will be seen that they agree with Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., that the election was "legal and valid." Following are the opinions:

OPINION OF MR. ACHESON.

To Mr. R. M. Snodgrass, and Mr. C. L. Magee:

GENTLEMEN:—You ask my opinion upon the legality of the election for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 3d Tuesday of February, 1874.

The constitutional provision relative to municipal elections is as follows: "All elections for city, ward borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the 3d Tuesday of February."

Prior to the adoption of the new Constitution there was no uniformity of time in holding municipal elections. In Philadelphia such election was held in October; in Allegheny City on the 2d Tuesday in December; in Pittsburgh on the 1st Tuesday in December, and in other cities and boroughs at various other dates. The elections for township officers took place on the 3d Friday of March, except in some few counties in which special legislation had fixed other dates. The purpose of the above quoted section 3, of Article VIII, in securing uniformity of time in holding elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, is manifest.

When did this constitutional provision go into operation? The answer to the inquiry is found in Section 1 of the Schedule, which declares that, This Constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for all purposes not otherwise provided herein." I find nothing in the Constitution or Schedule to indicate an intention to postpone or limit the operation of the section relating to municipal elections.

In the very first act of Assembly (act of January 30th, 1874), passed after the adoption of the new Constitution, the Legislature gave a construction to the section relating to municipal elections by providing that the election "to be held on the third Tuesday of February next," there should be elected in each election district of the State a judge and two inspectors of elections, &c. The